

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

1969

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS 1969

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF FELON PRISONERS AND PAROLEES

HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
RESEARCH DIVISION
ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SECTION
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

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as of
December 31, 1969

FOREWORD

For the fourth consecutive year the commitment rate of felons to the Director of Corrections has decreased when related to State population. Approximately 24 persons for every 100,000 in California were sent to prison for felonies.

The proportion of convicted felony defendants sentenced to prison has decreased, while the proportion sentenced by the Superior Court to jail or to probation has increased. The increased use of programs such as probation subsidy and work furlough may have influenced these trends.

This edition of *California Prisoners* presents a comprehensive statistical picture of the State prison and parole programs for the year 1969. The text, tables and charts present a variety of administrative measures and are the results of an improving statistical record keeping and reporting system.

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

Statistical information about male felons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections is presented in the publication *California Prisoners*. The first printed report contained five-year data, 1945-1949, although information has been issued since 1945. This publication is for the calendar year 1969 with some comparative data of prior years.

The Department of Corrections population includes felons, Youth Authority wards, narcotic addicts received as civil commitments under Welfare and Institution Code Section 3000 et seq., and persons transferred from other agencies. The first chapter presents movement data on all these populations. The remainder of the book is spent in analyzing only the felon population and movement.

This report has been approved by

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CALIFORNIA PRISONERS 1969

SUMMARY

INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT

The institution population of California Department of Corrections decreased during 1969. The decrease, 3.3 percent, was the first population reduction since 1965. The total institution population of the Department was 27,535 persons on December 31, 1969, approximately 900 persons less than at the end of the previous year.

FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

The rate of felons newly received from court in 1969 was 23.9 per 100,000 State population, the lowest rate in 20 years. For the fourth consecutive year the rate of male felons has decreased. In 1965 the rate was 30.0. In 1969 it was 22.6, also the lowest in 20 years.

Offense

Among male felons newly received from court in 1969, the rate per 100,000 State population was highest for robbery, 4.29; narcotic offenders ranked second, 3.72; and burglary ranked third, 3.64. The highest rate for women in 1969 was 0.24, for narcotic offenses.

County or Area of Commitment

Although Los Angeles County committed the greatest number of men and women felons to prison during 1969, this county did not have the highest rate of commitment per 100,000 population. The 10 Sacramento Valley counties were highest both for men, 31.83 and for women, 2.82.

Age at Admission

The median age of male felons newly received from court in 1969 was 26.5 years. In 1950, the median age was 30.0; in 1960, 29.1; and in 1965, 27.6 years. Decreasing median age was due to an increase of male felons under 25 years of age, from 29.4 percent in 1955 to 43.4 percent in 1969.

Prior Commitment Record

Approximately one-fourth of the male felons newly received from court during 1969 had served prior prison sentences.

Prior California Prison Record

Only 11.6 percent of the male felons newly received from court during 1969 had served a prior California prison commitment.

Time in State Before Offense

More than seven out of every ten male felons received from court during 1969 had lived in California ten or more years. Less than one out of ten had been in the State less than one year.

Educational Achievement

Over two-thirds of the male felons received in 1969 achieved test scores at the seventh through the eleventh grade level.

Narcotic Addiction Record

One-fifth of the male felons received were narcotic addicts. This was a marked increase as only approximately 15 percent of the male felons received during the previous five years were addicts.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS IN PRISON

California prisons housed 22,350 men and 666 women, a total of 23,016 felons on December 31, 1969.

Offense

Over one-fourth of the male felons in prison at the end of 1969 had been committed for robbery. Women narcotic offenders comprised the highest percentage (23.8 percent) of the women felons in prison at the close of 1969.

Age

Although male felons in prison are slightly younger than 20 years ago, the median age has never varied more than 1.8 years since 1950. The median age of male felons in prison was 33.6 years in 1950 and 31.8 in 1969. The median age of women felons in prison on December 31, 1969 was 32.5 years, the lowest median age in eight years.

Prior Commitment Record

The percentage of male felons in prison in 1969 who had served one or more prior prison commitments was 42.6 percent. This was a continuation of a downward trend in the percentage of inmates with prior prison experience.

Status With Reference to Parole

Male felons in prison who had not been paroled since admission were 71.9 percent of the California male prison population at the close of 1969.

FELONS RELEASED FROM PRISON

Nearly all felons who are committed to the Director of Corrections are returned to society. Less than 2.0 percent have died in prison.

Most felons released from prison are released to parole supervision. In 1969, 94 percent of the men and 88 percent of the women felons were released to parole supervision. *qf*

Discharged From Prison at Expiration of Sentence

Men paroled for the first time in 1969 served a median of 36 months before release. The median was the same as in 1968 but in earlier years, from 1950-1967, the median time had ranged between 24 and 30 months. The median for women paroled for the first time was 17 months in 1969, 18 months in 1968.

Characteristics of Felons on Parole

Only 3,666 men were discharged from prison at expiration of sentence in 1969. The number of men discharged has decreased sharply since 1965 when the number was 1,063 men. Only 10 women were released from prison at expiration of sentence in 1969.

FELON PAROLE POPULATION AND MOVEMENT

The parole population on December 31, 1969 was higher than ever before in the history of the State. Although there were 13,027 felons under parole supervision at the close of the year, the rate of parole population per 100,000 State population (65.1) was less than at the close of 1965 (68.0), 1964 (67.4) and 1962 (68.3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS ON PAROLE

The number of male felons on parole increased 41 percent in the ten years between 1959 and 1969. During the same period the number of women felons on parole increased 49 percent.

Offense

Three offense groups accounted for 60.5 percent of the male felons on parole on December 31, 1969. These were robbery, 21.1 percent; narcotic offenses, 20.7 percent; and burglary, 18.7 percent. The largest offense group among women on parole in 1969 was forgery and checks with 28.9 percent. The second was narcotic offenses with 18.9 percent.

Parole Suspension

During 1969, 3,464 men were suspended from parole. This was almost 500 less than the 3,947 male felons suspended during 1968. A decrease in the percentage of male felons suspended in the same calendar year as paroled has occurred since 1965.

Of the 485 women paroled to California supervision during 1969, 26.4 percent had their parole status suspended during 1969. This was a continuation of a decrease which started with the women released to parole during 1966.

FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE

Over two-thirds of the 2,908 male felons discharged from parole in 1969 were discharged from first parole. These men had been under parole supervision a median of 25 months before discharge, the same as for each year since 1965 when Penal Code Section 2943 became effective.

Women discharged from first parole represented 74 percent of the 253 women discharged in 1969. The 188 women discharged from first parole had spent a median of 27 months under parole supervision before discharge.

Time Served in Prison and on First Parole

For 12 of the last 20 years, the medians of time served in prison by male felons were greater than on parole. For five years the medians were the same and for three years the medians of time on parole were greater than the medians of time in prison. In each year since 1950, for women felons discharged from first parole, the medians of time served in prison have been less than the medians of time under parole supervision.

Offense

The longest medians of time served by men discharged from first parole in 1969 were by felons convicted of murder second degree, 66 months in prison and 37 months on parole before discharge.

FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON

Slightly over six percent of the male felons released from prison by direct discharge or by parole in 1969 had returned to California prison by the end of the same year. This was the lowest proportion returned during the same year of release from prison since data first became available in 1958. Of the 495 women released from prison in 1969, 9.3 percent had returned by the end of the year.

THE WORK FURLough AND TRAINING FURLough PROGRAM AND THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

Although relatively few people are involved in these programs when compared with the populations in the Department, the programs are an integral part of the rehabilitation of felons and are expected to have more felon participants in the coming years.

INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT

The institution population of the California Department of Corrections decreased during 1969. The decrease, 3.3 percent, was the first population reduction since 1965. The total institution population of the Department was 27,535 persons on December 31, 1969, approximately 900 persons less than the previous year.

The population in the institutions has increased each year since 1955, with the exception of 1965 and 1969. The December 31, 1969 population was not only less than the count at the end of 1968; it was less than the population at the close of 1967. It was greater, however, than at the close of any year prior to 1967.

The population of the institutions of the Department of Corrections consisted of 137.6 inmates for every 100,000 persons in the State. This per capita rate was the lowest since 1960. The per capita rate per 100,000 State population has, in fact, been over 140 inmates each year since 1960 with the exception of 1962 which was 138.2, Table 1. The expected growth in the California State population and the corresponding change in the Department of Corrections institution population are shown in Chart I.

TABLE 1
**INSTITUTION POPULATION, RATE PER CALIFORNIA POPULATION
AND ANNUAL CHANGE IN INSTITUTION POPULATION**
December 31, 1950 through 1969

	December 31	Institution population	Rate of institution population per 100,000 State population*	Annual change in institution population	
				Number	Percent
1950	11,598	106.5	669	6.4	
1951	11,939	104.9	341	2.9	
1952	13,168	110.9	1,230	10.3	
1953	14,149	114.9	980	7.4	
1954	15,376	120.5	1,227	8.7	
1955	15,230	114.6	-146	-0.9	
1956	15,532	111.9	302	2.0	
1957	16,918	117.0	1,336	8.9	
1958	19,202	127.0	2,284	13.5	
1959	19,299	123.9	97	0.5	
1960	21,660	134.1	2,361	12.2	
1961	23,927	142.6	2,267	10.5	
1962	24,032	138.2	105	0.4	
1963	26,133	145.4	2,101	8.7	
1964	26,483	143.0	350	1.3	
1965	26,325	140.4	-158	-0.6	
1966	27,467	141.1	1,142	4.3	
1967	27,741	140.3	274	1.0	
1968	28,462	142.7	721	2.6	
1969	27,535	137.6	-927	-3.3	

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication.

Through legislative enactment, the Department of Corrections has been given the responsibility to administer the California Rehabilitation Center program for civilly committed narcotic addicts. The Department also cares for Youth Authority wards placed in its institutions by the Department of the Youth Authority and performs diagnostic services for county cases prior to sentencing. It also cares for other individuals who need special custodial consideration such as: mentally disordered sex offenders, felons from other states, mental hygiene cases, Federal prisoners, recalcitrant tuberculars and county prisoners who require a greater degree of security than the county facility provides.

Felons

Of the total institution population, felons sentenced by the Superior Courts represent the majority of persons in the Department of Corrections. Felons accounted for 23,016 of the total population on December 31, 1969. Of these, 22,350 were men and 666 were women, Table 2. These figures excluded 70 male non-suspended parolees in the narcotic treatment and control units, but included 75 men and 3 women who were participating in work furlough and training furlough programs. These furlough participants are included in the institution count even though they may be living off the institution property while working in the community on civilian (non-prison) jobs, or attending vocational training classes. They are usually housed in a local jail, a community-based correctional center, or an institution-based correctional center. The furloughees return to these facilities after each day's activity. The last chapter of this book presents more information about the furlough and community correctional programs.

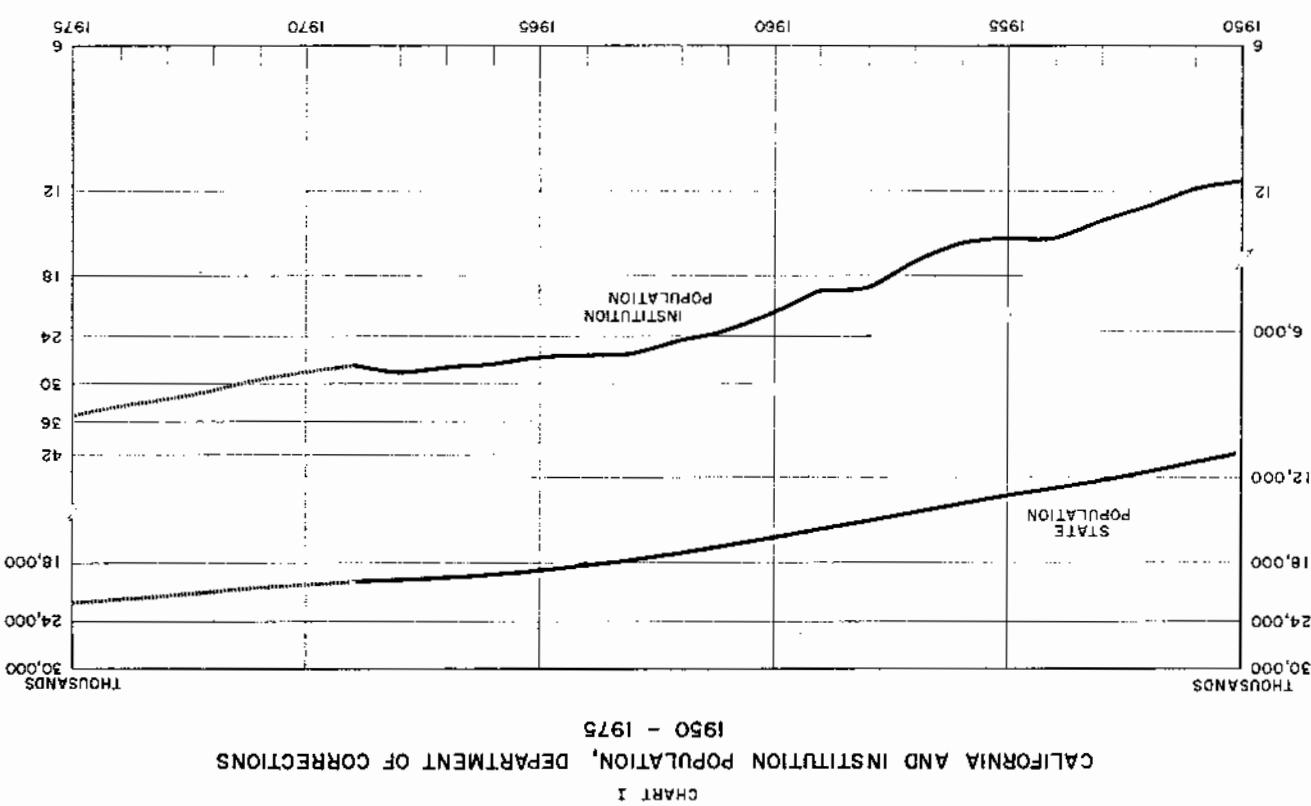
Civil Narcotic Addicts

The second largest segment of the institution population consists of those persons committed to the Director of Corrections for treatment of narcotic addiction. This civil addict program was made possible by legislation in 1961, and has been administered by the Department of Corrections since September of that year. On December 31, 1969, there were 2,836 men and 296 women being treated under this addict program. These figures represent an increase of 319 men and a decrease of 43 women from the addict population at the end of 1968.

The statistical data on these civil narcotic addict commitments are included in this chapter but are excluded from the remaining chapters of this book. For more information regarding persons placed in this narcotic rehabilitation program see the publication "Summary Statistics, Civil Commitment Program for Narcotic Addicts", by the Administrative Information and Statistics Section, Research Division.

Youth Authority

Some Youth Authority wards are placed in the Department of Corrections institutions, by the Department of the Youth Authority, for care and training. Most of these are older wards who adjust better to



the adult corrections program. During 1969, with the opening of a new Youth Authority facility, the count of male youths in Department of Corrections institutions dropped from 980 at the close of 1968 to 752 on December 31, 1969. Most of these wards were housed in the Deuel Vocational Institution at Tracy. There were only 13 women Youth Authority wards in the Department at the close of both 1968 and 1969, and they were housed at the California Institution for Women.

Other Populations

There were a number of other groups that contributed to the total institution population of December 31, 1969. They were: 323 men and 50 women who were county diagnostic cases, 144 mentally disordered male sex offenders, 15 female federal prisoners, 11 male county safe-

TABLE 2
TYPES OF POPULATION
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
December 31, 1968 and 1969

Type of population	Population as of 12-31-68	Population as of 12-31-69	Population change 1969 less 1968
Total population.....	28,462	27,555	-927
Male total.....	27,386	26,494	-902
Felons.....	23,504	22,350	-1,154
Regular units.....	23,172	21,943	-1,229
Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit (suspended).....	81	63	-2
Short term return unit.....	101	114	13
Felon addict program.....	36	76	40
Community Correctional Center.....	47	79	32
Work furlough.....	87	75	-12
Felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Con- trol Unit (non-suspended).....	71	70	-1
Youth Authority.....	980	752	-228
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code Section 3000 et seq.....	2,517	2,836	319
Other.....	324	486	162
Women total.....	1,086	1,041	-25
Felons.....	680	666	-14
Regular units.....	659	649	-10
Community Correctional Center.....	15	13	-2
Work furlough.....	6	3	-3
Short term return unit.....	13	1	1
Youth Authority.....	13	13	--
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code Section 3000 et seq.....	339	296	-43
Other.....	34	66	32
Institution total.....	24,211	23,208	-1,003
Work furlough total.....	93	78	-15
Reception-Guidance Center total.....	1,655	1,839	184
Camp total.....	2,503	2,410	-93
State Forestry camp.....	2,387	2,295	-92
Road camp.....	116	115	-1

Population Change

Although the population in the institutions decreased by 927 persons during 1969, this drop in population did not occur uniformly among all the types of persons being cared for by the Department of Corrections. The principal changes were: 1,154 fewer male felons and 14 fewer female felons, 228 fewer male Youth Authority wards and

keepers, six men and one woman from other state prisons, and two men from the Department of Mental Hygiene.

Facilities

The Department of Corrections operates thirteen major institutions. Twelve of these institutions are designed principally to care for felons. The thirteenth, the California Rehabilitation Center, with the men at Corona and the women at Patton, operates the treatment program for narcotic addicts under civil commitment to the Director of Corrections. Since the facility at Corona was not large enough to handle the number of men committed for treatment, the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi was selected to house the population expansion. On December 31, 1969, California Correctional Institution was caring for 854 male addicts, 30.0 percent of the male addict population, in addition to its felon population.

All but 11 of the 296 female addicts were housed at the California Rehabilitation Center, Patton Branch, by the end of 1969. The remaining 11 women were being cared for at the California Institution for Women because of unusual medical or custodial requirements.

Reception-guidance centers are operated in connection with four of the Department of Corrections institutions. Here, persons coming into the system are observed, tested and counseled. The population in reception-guidance centers included felons, Youth Authority wards and persons referred by the courts for observation prior to sentencing. Population in the reception-guidance centers was 1,839 on December 31, 1969, an increase of 11.1 percent over the previous year.

In conjunction with the Department of Conservation and the Department of Public Works, the Department of Corrections administers a conservation program which employs male felons. On December 31, 1969, approximately 2,400 men were employed in these camp programs. Responsibility for the training and custody of the inmates engaged in road, forestry and other conservation work is vested principally in the California Conservation Center, Sierra Conservation Center, Southern Conservation Center and the California Mens Colony, working with personnel from the other two State Departments. Male felons must be in good physical condition and trained for work in the rough terrain in which the conservation camps are located. Approximately 10.8 percent of the male felon institution population were engaged in camp work in 32 locations on December 31, 1969. The camp population is shown in Table 2 with more details given in Appendix I.

Note: For detailed information by institution, see Appendix I.

INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT

TABLE 3

Type of movement	Total population	Females		Men		Women		
		Total	Institution	Other	Total	Females	Other	
Population, January 1	28,462	27,396	23,504	19,988	10,477	9,865	201	
New commitments from court	6,099	4,477	4,496	4,496	0,477	0,477	294	
Parolees returned	4,004	4,117	2,048	1,830	109	109	276	
Without new commitment	957	3,671	3,219	676	1,143	1,143	222	
With new commitment	3,671	3,219	1,726	1,726	103	1,709	478	
Parolees reentered	2,048	2,048	1,830	1,830	109	1,709	478	
New commitments from court	6,099	4,477	4,496	4,496	0,477	0,477	294	
Total received	21,454	19,988	23,504	27,396	10,477	9,865	201	
Population, from institutions	20,870	11,631	11,074	199	281	77	9,239	
Total released	22,381	11,631	11,074	199	281	77	1,511	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	394	378	360	360	1	5	12	
First release (never paroled)	182	182	182	182	184	178	16	
Re-released	10,941	9,885	7,217	6,789	187	204	37	
Paroled	6,247	6,766	4,225	4,222	187	204	37	
First parole	10,941	9,885	7,217	6,789	187	204	37	
Divided	4,093	4,225	4,422	4,422	187	204	37	
Exonerated	100	98	91	91	187	204	37	
Deceased	376	330	327	327	1	1	1	
To court	29	3,669	3,504	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	
To State hospital	3115	3,099	3,099	14	14	14	14	
To youth authority	3,285	3,080	3,080	691	682	682	682	
To other	3722	3722	3722	--	--	--	--	
Population, December 31	27,386	26,494	22,350	22,097	68	114	76	
Population change	-927	-902	-1,154	-1,154	2	13	40	
Note: For detailed information see Appendix II.	† Includes parolees discharged for court order; transferred between institutions and parolees formerly suspended in Nocelle Treatment-Control Unit, short term parole unit, and from adult programs; and released for pretrial job interview.							

* Includes parolees discharged for court order; transferred between institutions and parolees formerly suspended in Nocelle Treatment-Control Unit, short term parole unit, and from adult programs; and released for pretrial job interview.

† Includes parolees discharged for court order; transfers from other states; county drug courts; Treatment-Control Unit, short term parole unit, and from adult programs; and released for pretrial job interview.

FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

a drop of 43 female civil narcotic addicts. The principal increase over the previous year was 319 more male civil narcotic addicts in the institutions at the close of 1969. The changes by types of population also are shown in Table 2 and the distribution of this population among the institutions is in Appendix I.

Population Movement

The population and type in any location are the result of the intake and release of persons at that institution. The two principal kinds of intake for both the felons and the civil narcotic addicts are persons newly received from court and those returned from parole or outpatient status. The return from parole or outpatient status could be either without a new California commitment, or with a new California commitment, Table 3.

Most felons are released from the institution either by being placed under parole supervision or by discharge at expiration of sentence. Civil narcotic addicts are released by placement in outpatient status. Population movement by type of population is summarized in Table 3 and presented in more detail in Appendix II-A and II-B.

During 1969, 6,999 persons were newly received from court and entered the State correctional system. These new commitments account for the major portion of the institution intake. The second largest source of intake in 1969 was 4,604 parolees and outpatients returned to institutions. Of these, 957 were returned with a new commitment and 3,647 were returned without a new commitment. During the same year, 10,941 persons were released to parole or outpatient supervision. An additional 394 were discharged after completing their sentence in an institution. Compared with 1968, 267 more persons were received from court in 1969, 1,445 more persons were released to parole or outpatient supervision, 199 fewer persons were returned from parole or outpatient status and 72 fewer persons were granted discharge at expiration of sentence while in the institution.

The remaining chapters of this book concern male and female felons only. Each chapter pertains to a principal movement of the felons through the institution and through the parole program.

In 1969 the rate of felons newly received from court was 23.9 per 100,000 State population, the lowest rate in 20 years. For the fourth consecutive year the rate for male felons has decreased. In 1965 the rate was 30.0. In 1969 it was 22.6, also the lowest in 20 years.

The total number of felons newly received from court was 4,754 in 1969, the lowest since 1956. Of these, 4,496 were men and 258 were women, Table 4.

TABLE 4
COMMITMENT RATE PER 100,000 CALIFORNIA POPULATION
FELON PRISONERS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1950 through 1969

Year	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 State population*	Number	Rate per 100,000 State population*	Number	Rate per 100,000 State population*
1950	3,122	29.3	2,983	28.0	139	1.3
1951	3,252	29.3	3,097	27.9	155	1.4
1952	3,610	31.1	3,426	29.5	184	1.6
1953	4,071	33.7	3,832	32.2	179	1.6
1954	4,232	33.8	4,003	32.0	229	1.8
1955	3,638	28.0	3,461	26.6	177	1.4
1956	4,432	32.7	4,179	30.8	253	1.9
1957	4,803	33.9	4,570	32.3	233	1.6
1958	5,411	36.7	5,146	34.9	265	1.8
1959	5,718	37.4	5,426	35.5	292	1.9
1960	6,028	38.0	5,701	35.9	327	2.1
1961	6,214	37.8	5,812	35.5	372	2.3
1962	5,164	30.2	4,879	28.5	1,77	1.7
1963	5,289	30.0	5,030	28.5	259	1.5
1964	5,307	28.1	4,983	27.3	324	1.8
1965	6,004	32.0	5,626	30.0	378	2.0
1966	5,525	28.8	5,169	26.9	356	1.9
1967	5,144	26.3	4,972	24.9	272	1.4
1968	4,949	25.0	4,607	23.6	282	1.4
1969	4,754	23.9	4,496	22.6	258	1.3

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication.

A felon sentenced to the Director of Corrections is received at a Reception-Guidance Center. Male felons are received by the Department at the California Medical Facility Reception-Guidance Center at Vacaville or at the California Institution for Men Reception-Guidance Center at Chino with the exception that men sentenced to death are received at San Quentin Prison. Women felons are received at the California Institution for Women Reception-Guidance Center at Frontera. The fourth reception unit is the Deuel Vocational Institution at Tracy.

The younger male felons and the older male Youth Authority wards are processed at this center.

Reception-Guidance Centers were established to allow the technical staff to study and prepare a case history on each inmate with respect to his sociological, medical, psychological, criminal and employment experience, as well as his future needs. The case study prepared in the guidance center is up-dated while the inmate remains in prison or is on parole. The case histories are used as a guide by the correctional staff in assigning the inmate to training and treatment programs while he is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. The case history of each felon's behavior before and after admission to the institution and while under parole supervision is one of the statistical source documents for this report.

The tables in this chapter present statistical data in three ways. In some of the tables the number of persons newly received from court is compared with the number of persons in California. In others, some characteristics are shown by number and percent distribution comparing 1968 and 1969. In another group of tables some of the offense groups are further classified by selected demographic characteristics.

OFFENSE

Among male felons newly received from court in 1969, the rate per 100,000 State population was highest for robbery, 4.29; narcotics offenses ranked second, 3.72; and burglary ranked third, 3.64. The highest rate for women in 1969 was 0.24, for narcotics offenses.

One of the most important facts available for differentiating the type of felons is the offense causing the commitment to prison. Persons committed to prison for more than one offense are classified in this report by the most serious offense, which is determined by the maximum punishment prescribed by the law.

Rate Per 100,000 State Population

The rate of commitment per 100,000 State population increased in 1969 over 1968 for male felons committed for narcotic offenses by 16.6 percent, homicide by 15.8 percent, assault by 5.3 percent, and sex offenses by 5.2 percent. The offense groups showing the greatest percentage decrease in rate of 1969 over 1968 were: forgery and checks with a 29.9 percent decrease, and auto theft with an 18.2 percent decrease. Rate of commitment and percentage change in rate for offenses by male felons are shown in Table 5A.

The rate of commitment of women felons decreased from 1.42 in 1968 to 1.30 in 1969, a change of 8.5 percent. Two offense groups showed greater percentage decreases than the total. The rate of commitment for forgery and checks decreased 35.3 percent, and the rate for homicide decreased 30.4 percent, Table 5B.

TABLE 5A
OFFENSE GROUPS AND COMMITMENT RATE PER 100,000
CALIFORNIA POPULATION
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Offense	1968		1969		Percent change in rate 1969 over 1968
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	
Total.....	4,667	23.59	4,496	22.64	-4.0
Homicide.....	327	1.65	379	1.91	15.8
Murder 1st.....	108	..	87	..	..
Murder 2nd.....	118	..	131	..	..
Manslaughter.....	95	..	151	..	..
Manslaughter by vehicle.....	6	..	10	..	..
Robbery.....	906	4.58	852	4.29	-6.3
Robbery 1st.....	595	..	532	..	..
Robbery 2nd.....	263	..	262	..	..
Other.....	47	..	58	..	..
Assault.....	336	1.70	355	1.79	5.3
Assault with deadly weapon.....	243	..	243	..	..
Other.....	93	..	112	..	..
Burglary.....	772	3.90	723	3.64	-6.7
Burglary 1st.....	108	..	91	..	..
Burglary 2nd.....	633	..	605	..	..
Other.....	31	..	27	..	..
Theft except auto.....	387	1.96	346	1.74	-11.2
Grand theft.....	185	..	176	..	..
Petty theft with prior.....	27	..	21	..	..
Receiving stolen property.....	113	..	101	..	..
Other.....	52	..	48	..	..
Auto theft.....	218	1.10	179	0.90	-18.2
Forgery and checks.....	463	2.34	326	1.64	-28.9
Sex offenses.....	305	1.54	321	1.62	5.2
Rape.....	116	..	157	..	..
Lewd act with child.....	121	..	103	..	..
Other.....	68	..	61	..	..
Narcotics.....	631	3.19	738	3.72	16.6
Opiate derivative.....	184	..	216	..	..
Marijuana.....	398	..	324	..	..
Dangerous drugs.....	49	..	199	..	..
Other offenses.....	322	1.63	277	1.39	-14.1
Deadly weapon.....	38	..	36	..	..
Drunk driving.....	17	..	10	..	..
Failure to render aid.....	3	..	6	..	..
Abortion.....	5	..	5	..	..
Arson.....	12	..	11	..	..
Escape from jail or county camp.....	116	..	88	..	..
Kidnapping.....	60	..	60	..	..
Other.....	71	..	61	..	..

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication.

TABLE 5B
**OFFENSE GROUPS AND COMMITMENT RATE PER 100,000
 CALIFORNIA POPULATION**
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Offense	1968		1969		Percent change in rate 1969 over 1968
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	
Total.....	282	1.42	258	1.30	-8.5
Homicide.....	46	0.23	31	0.16	-30.4
Murder 1st.....	5	--	1	--	--
Murder 2nd.....	14	--	7	--	--
Manslaughter.....	27	--	23	--	--
Robbery.....	24	--	23	--	--
Assault.....	19	--	21	--	--
Burglary.....	13	--	17	--	--
Theft.....	48	0.24	46	0.23	-4.2
Forgery and checks.....	68	0.34	44	0.22	-36.3
Sex offenses.....	--	--	5	--	--
Narcotics.....	51	0.26	48	0.24	-7.7
Opiate derivative.....	22	--	24	--	--
Marijuana.....	21	--	10	--	--
Dangerous drugs.....	8	--	14	--	--
Other offenses.....	13	--	23	--	--

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication.

TABLE 6A
OFFENSE GROUPS EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

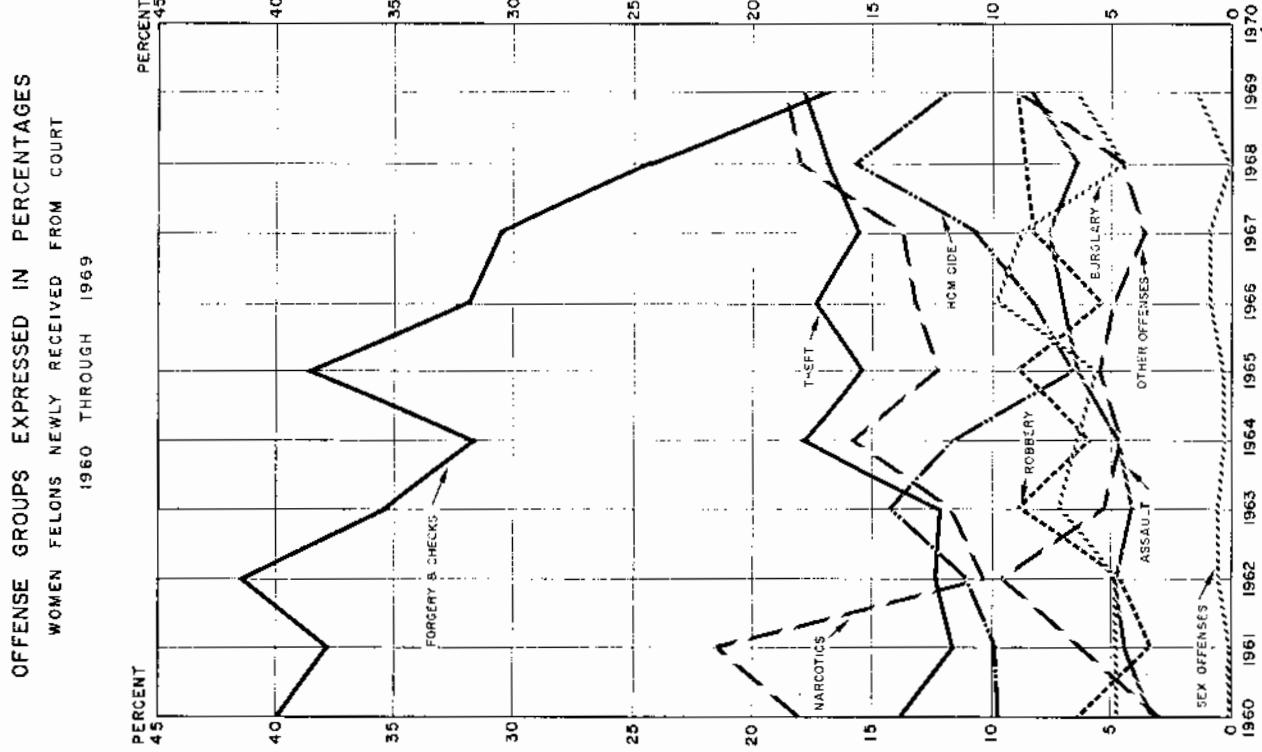
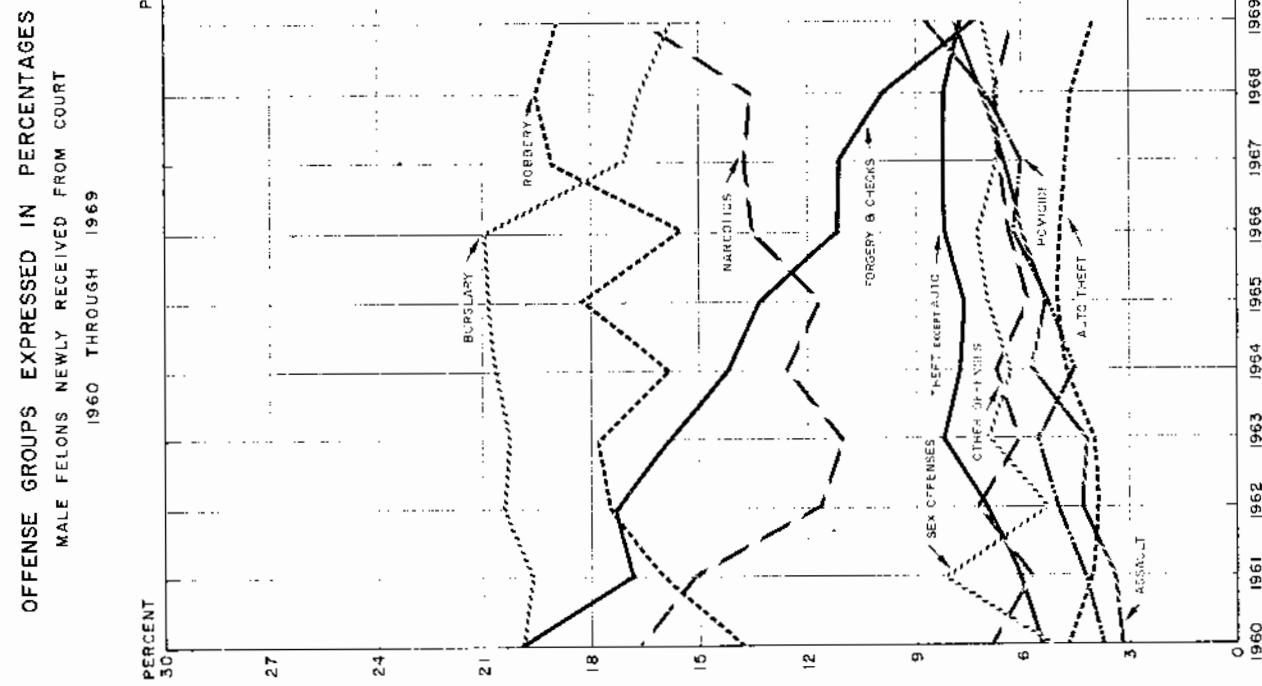
Offense	1968	1969
Number of males.....	4,667	4,496
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0
Homicide.....	7.0	8.4
Robbery.....	19.4	18.9
Assault.....	7.2	7.9
Burglary.....	16.6	16.1
Theft except auto.....	8.3	7.7
Auto theft.....	4.7	4.0
Forgery and checks.....	9.9	7.3
Rape.....	2.5	3.5
Other sex.....	4.0	3.6
Narcotics.....	13.5	16.4
Escape.....	2.5	2.0
Habitual criminal.....	--	0.0
Other offenses.....	4.4	4.9

percentage of women had been committed for forgery and checks. The decline in this offense group and the increase in theft and narcotics offenders are shown in Chart II-B.

COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT

Although Los Angeles County committed the greatest number of men and women felons to prison during 1969, this county did not have the highest rate of commitment per 100,000 population. The 10 Sacramento Valley counties were highest both for men, 31.83, and for women, 2.82.

To show the geographic locations from which felons are committed to prison, the counties are grouped under three main regions, Southern California, San Francisco Bay Area, and Balance of State. Within the regions there are eight sub-areas. If a person is committed from more than one county, the county of the most serious offense is used in this study.



In 1969 the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay Area had the lowest rate of commitment of male felons, 16.36 per 100,000 population, in spite of a relatively high rate in San Francisco County, 27.44. The Bay Area showed an increase of 8.3 percent over 1968 when its commitment rate was 15.10. The increase was largely due to an increase of 24.5 percent in San Francisco County between 1968 and 1969.

The seven San Joaquin Valley counties showed the greatest decrease in rate of commitment of male felons, from 35.64 in 1968 to 27.73 in 1969, a change of 22.2 percent, Table 7A.

For women felons, the 10 Sacramento Valley counties not only had the highest commitment rate in 1969, but also had the highest percent of increase in 1969 over 1968. The San Francisco Bay Area had the lowest commitment rate in 1969, 0.77, and in 1968, 1.11; and it showed the largest decrease of the three regions, 30.6 percent in 1969 over 1968, Table 7B. The number of male felons and women felons newly received from court from each county of commitment is given for the years 1968 and 1969 in Appendix III.

AGE AT ADMISSION

The median age of male felons newly received from court in 1969 was 26.5 years. In 1950 the median age was 30.0; in 1960, 29.1; and in 1965, 27.6. The decreasing median age was due to a substantial increase in percentage of male felons under 25 years, from 29.4 percent in 1955 to 43.4 percent in 1969, Table 8A.

TABLE 7A
COMMITMENT RATE BY COUNTY AND AREA
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

County and area of commitment	1968		1969		Percent change in rate over 1968
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	
Total	282	1.43	258	1.39	-9.1
Southern California					
Los Angeles County	176	1.47	169	1.32	-10.2
9 other counties	110	1.55	92	1.31	-15.5
San Francisco Bay Area	66	1.35	67	1.33	-1.5
Alameda County	51	1.11	35	0.77	-30.6
San Francisco County	15	1.40	6	0.85	-55.7
7 other counties	17	2.27	6	0.85	-62.6
Balance of State	19	0.69	24	0.85	23.2
10 Sacramento Valley counties	55	1.71	64	1.98	14.6
7 San Joaquin Valley counties	23	2.06	32	2.82	36.9
22 other counties	21	1.61	21	1.58	-1.9
	11	1.39	11	1.37	-1.4

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication. Note: For detailed information by county and area of commitment, see Appendix III.

TABLE 7B
COMMITMENT RATE BY COUNTY AND AREA
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

County and area of commitment	1968		1969		Percent change in rate over 1968
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	Number	Rate per 100,000 population*	
Total	282	1.43	258	1.39	-9.1
Southern California					
Los Angeles County	176	1.47	169	1.32	-10.2
9 other counties	110	1.55	92	1.31	-15.5
San Francisco Bay Area	66	1.35	67	1.33	-1.5
Alameda County	51	1.11	35	0.77	-30.6
San Francisco County	15	1.40	6	0.85	-55.7
7 other counties	17	2.27	6	0.85	-62.6
Balance of State	19	0.69	24	0.85	23.2
10 Sacramento Valley counties	55	1.71	64	1.98	14.6
7 San Joaquin Valley counties	23	2.06	32	2.82	36.9
22 other counties	21	1.61	21	1.58	-1.9
	11	1.39	11	1.37	-1.4

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication. Note: For detailed information by county and area of commitment, see Appendix III.

TABLE 8A
MEDIAN AGE AT ADMISSION
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1950 through 1969

Year	Number of male felons admitted	Median age	Percent under 21 years		Percent under 25 years
			1950	1951	
1950	2,983	30.0	7.4	29.7	30.3
1951	3,097	29.1	6.7	28.4	28.4
1952	8,428	28.4	7.8	28.0	24.3
1953	3,892	28.0	9.2	31.4	31.4
1954	4,008	28.5	8.7		
1955	3,481	29.4	7.9		
1956	4,179	28.6	8.2		
1957	4,570	28.5	8.7		
1958	5,146	28.9	8.9		
1959	5,426	29.3	9.3		
1960	5,701	29.1	8.6		
1961	5,842	29.0	8.8		
1962	4,879	28.8	9.1		
1963	5,030	28.5	8.8		
1964	4,983	28.0	8.9		
1965	5,636	27.6	10.5		
1966	6,169	27.7	10.4		
1967	4,872	27.1	10.7		
1968	4,667	27.0	11.5		
1969	4,498	26.5	10.7		

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication. Note: For detailed information by county and area of commitment, see Appendix III.

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

The median is that point at which half of the individuals in a series are on one side and half on the other.

The median age of women newly received from court, 28.4 years, reflected a younger group in 1969 than in any year during the period 1950 through 1969. The percentage of women felons under 25 years has varied between 20.3 percent and 34.7 percent during these 20 years. The percentage in 1969, 32.1, is within that range, Table 8B.

TABLE 8B
MEDIAN AGE AT ADMISSION
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1950 through 1969

Year	Number of women felons admitted	Median age	Percent under 21 years	Percent under 25 years
1950	139	30.1	10.7	31.7
1951	155	29.1	9.0	28.4
1952	184	28.8	11.4	31.5
1953	179	29.1	8.8	29.0
1954	229	29.7	8.7	27.1
1955	177	31.6	5.1	20.3
1956	253	29.3	8.7	28.4
1957	233	29.5	7.3	28.3
1958	265	29.2	10.9	34.7
1959	292	30.6	10.6	25.7
1960	327	30.8	8.0	26.9
1961	372	29.9	6.2	25.0
1962	285	31.3	8.8	26.6
1963	259	31.9	7.4	25.1
1964	324	29.9	6.8	28.4
1965	378	30.4	7.6	27.0
1966	356	29.2	6.2	26.2
1967	272	29.6	8.1	31.3
1968	282	29.3	9.2	29.8
1969	258	28.4	8.1	32.1

TABLE 9A
AGE AT ADMISSIONMALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Age at admission in years	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,667	100.0	4,496	100.0
Under 20	230	4.9	207	4.6
15-17	12	--	12	--
18	57	--	46	--
19	161	--	149	--
20-24	1,700	36.4	1,744	38.8
20	307	--	275	--
21	417	--	428	--
22	371	--	432	--
23	331	--	341	--
24	274	--	267	--
25-29	1,012	21.7	972	21.6
30-34	586	12.6	550	12.3
35-39	350	7.5	407	9.1
40-44	331	7.1	279	6.2
45-49	227	4.8	186	4.1
50 and over	231	4.9	161	3.4
Median age in years				
Percent under 21	27.0		26.5	
Percent under 25		41.3		43.4

TABLE 9B
AGE AT ADMISSIONWOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Age at admission in years	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	282	100.0	258	100.0
Under 20	14	5.0	7	2.7
15-17	--	--	2	--
18	6	--	6	--
19	8	--	5	--
20-24	70	24.8	76	29.4
20	12	--	14	--
21	12	--	16	--
22	18	--	19	--
23	11	--	12	--
24	17	--	15	--
25-29	68	23.4	68	26.4
30-34	60	17.8	87	34.3
35-39	34	12.0	24	9.3
40-44	24	8.5	18	7.0
45-49	11	3.9	18	7.0
50 and over	13	4.6	10	3.9
Median age in years				
Percent under 21	9.3		28.4	
Percent under 25	29.8		8.1	

In 1969, 38.8 percent of the male felons received were in the 20-24 year age group. This was an increase of 2.4 percentage points over the previous year. In the same period the number of those over 40 years of age decreased from 16.9 percent to 13.7 percent of the total received, Table 9A.

Women aged 20-24 were 29.4 percent of the total newly received from court in 1969. They were 24.8 percent of the 1968 total. The 20-29 year age group represented 55.8 percent of the total received in 1969 and 48.2 percent in 1968, Table 9B.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Of the male felons newly received from court in 1969, 54.9 percent were white. In 1968, 58.5 percent were white. In 1969, 28.3 percent were Negro, compared to 26.4 percent Negro in 1968. The white, Mexican descent group comprised 15.2 percent of the felons received in 1969 and 13.7 percent in 1968, Table 10A.

TABLE 10A

ETHNIC GROUPS MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT 1968 and 1969		
1968	1969	
Ethnic groups	Number	Percent
Total	4,667	100.0
White	2,732	58.5
White, Mexican descent	638	13.7
Negro	1,231	26.4
Other	68	1.4
American Indian	31	0.7
Chinese	12	0.3
Samoan	5	0.5
Filipino	10	0.2
Hawaiian	6	0.1
Japanese	3	0.7
Other	4	0.1
Total	4,496	100.0
White	2,469	54.9
White, Mexican descent	685	15.2
Negro	1,273	28.3
Other	69	1.6
American Indian	38	0.8
Chinese	8	0.2
Samoan	2	0.1
Filipino	8	0.2
Hawaiian	5	0.1
Japanese	—	—
Other	—	—

TABLE 10B

ETHNIC GROUPS WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT 1968 and 1969		
1968	1969	
Ethnic groups	Number	Percent
Total	282	100.0
White	187	66.3
White, Mexican descent	11	3.9
Negro	79	28.1
Other	5	1.7
American Indian	3	1.1
Filipino	1	0.3
Hawaiian	1	0.3
Total	258	100.0
White	154	59.7
White, Mexican descent	15	7.0
Negro	71	27.6
Other	—	—

The percentage of women felons in the white ethnic group decreased from 1968 to 1969. The respective percentages were 66.3 and 59.7. In 1969 Negro women comprised 27.5 percent of those received from court. This was a decrease of 0.6 percentage points from 1968.

As the number of women received from court is small, a change of a very few numbers will reflect a noticeable change in percentage. This is evident in the white, Mexican descent group. Although there was an increase of only seven cases in 1969 over 1968, the percentage changed from 3.9 percent of the women felons received from court in 1968 to 7.0 percent in 1969. The number of American Indian women received in prison during 1969 increased noticeably over any prior year. Of the women received in 1969, fifteen women were classified as American Indian while in 1968 there had been only three such persons received, Table 10B.

PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD

When a man is received at a California Department of Corrections institution, his history of prior commitments is entered in his prison record. The information is obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and from the inmate himself. It can affect the length of

TABLE 10B

ETHNIC GROUPS WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT 1968 and 1969		
1968	1969	
Ethnic groups	Number	Percent
Total	282	100.0
White	187	66.3
White, Mexican descent	11	3.9
Negro	79	28.1
Other	5	1.7
American Indian	3	1.1
Filipino	1	0.3
Hawaiian	1	0.3
Total	258	100.0
White	154	59.7
White, Mexican descent	15	7.0
Negro	71	27.6
Other	—	—

TABLE 11A

PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT 1968 and 1969		
1968	1969	
Type of prior commitment served	Number	Percent
Total	4,667	100.0
No prior commitment	678	14.5
Prior jail or juvenile only	2,649	56.8
Prior prison commitment	1,340	28.7
One prison	682	14.6
Two prison	330	7.1
Three or more prison	328	7.0

TABLE 11B

PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT 1968 and 1969		
1968	1969	
Type of prior commitment served	Number	Percent
Total	4,496	100.0
No prior commitment	674	15.0
Prior jail or juvenile only	2,669	59.3
Prior prison commitment	1,153	25.7
One prison	633	14.1
Two prison	280	6.2
Three or more prison	240	5.4

More men with prior jail or juvenile history were received in 1969 (59.3 percent) than in 1968 (56.8 percent), and a higher percentage of men without prior commitments in their records were received in 1969 than in 1968, 15.0 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively. Trends in prior commitments can be seen in Chart III-A.

The record of prior commitments served for women felons newly received from court does not follow the same pattern as the men, as can be seen in Chart III-B. In 1969, 58.9 percent of all the women felons received had served a prior jail or juvenile sentence. Women felons who had served one or more prior prison commitments comprised 10.1 percent of those received during 1969, Table 11B.

TABLE 11B
PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Type of prior commitment served	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	282	100.0	258	100.0
No prior commitment	92	32.7	80	31.0
Prior jail or juvenile only	145	51.4	152	58.9
Prior prison commitment	45	15.9	26	10.1
One prison	32	11.2	23	8.9
Two prison	6	2.3	2	0.8
Three or more prison	7	2.5	1	0.4

PRIOR CALIFORNIA PRISON RECORD

Only 11.6 percent of the male felons newly received from court during 1969 had served a prior California prison commitment. Another 14.1 percent of the male felons received had served a prison sentence in another state or Federal institution before being received in a California prison, Table 12A.

Of the 10.1 percent of women felons received during 1969 who had served prison terms prior to the present commitment, 3.1 percent had been in California prisons previously and 7.0 percent had served a felony sentence in another state or Federal institution, Table 12B.

The California Department of Corrections also receives persons who have previously been committed to the California Youth Authority. Of the 4,496 male felons newly received from court during 1969, 1,256 men, 27.9 percent, had been in California Youth Authority institutions prior to this commitment. This percentage includes approximately 3.0 percent who had been in the institutions of both the Department of Youth Authority and the Department of Corrections.

CHART III A

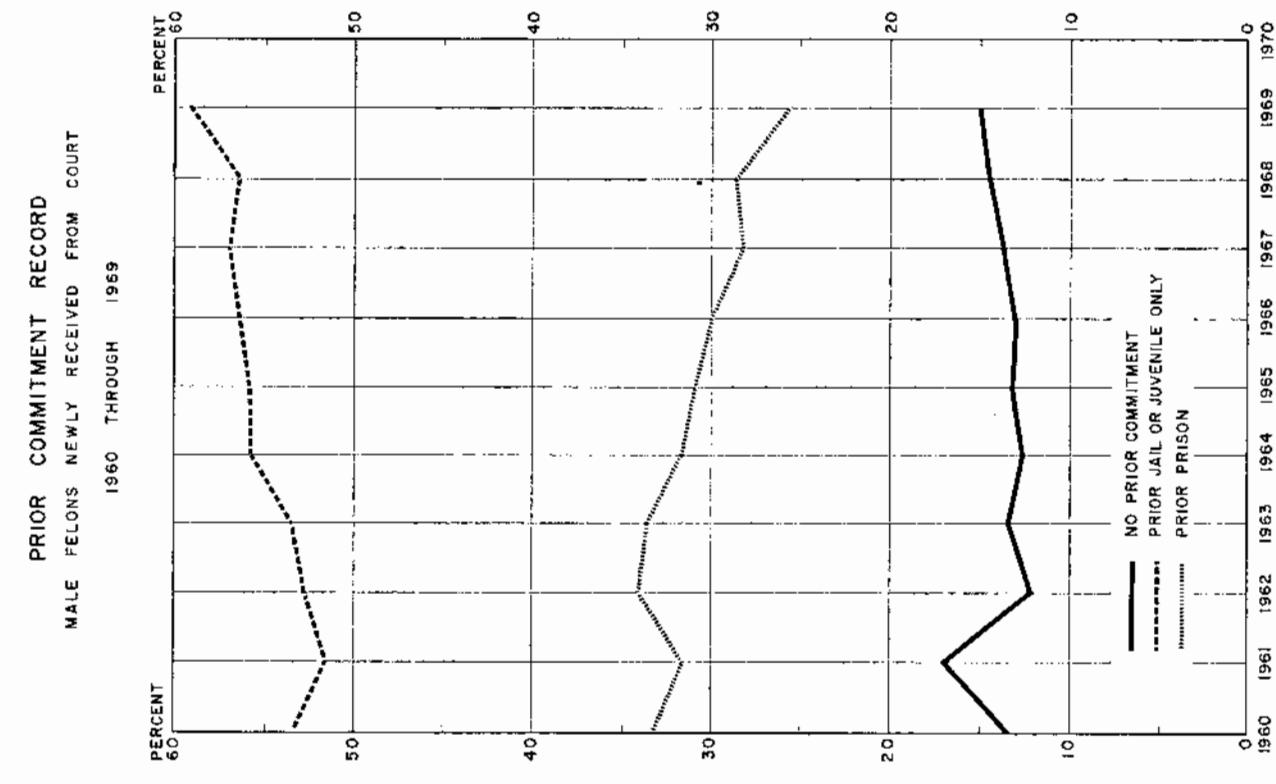


CHART III B
PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD

WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

1960 THROUGH 1969

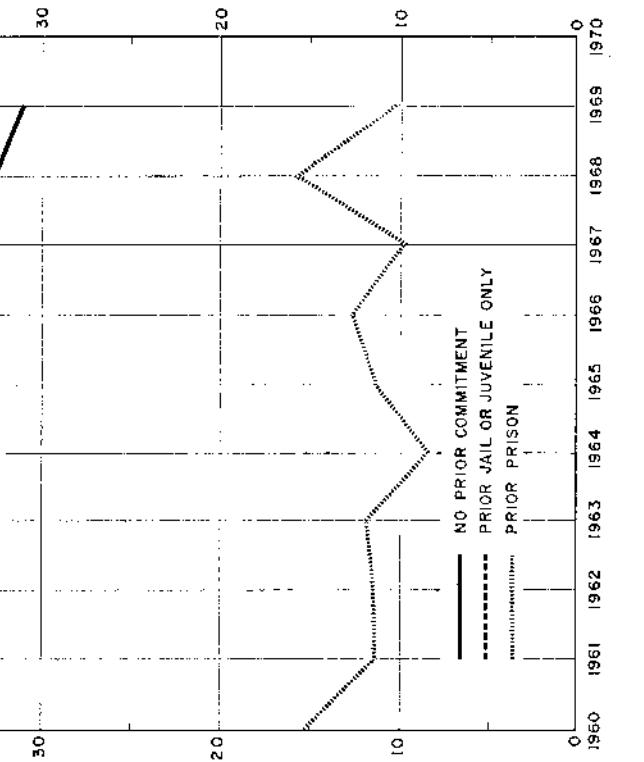
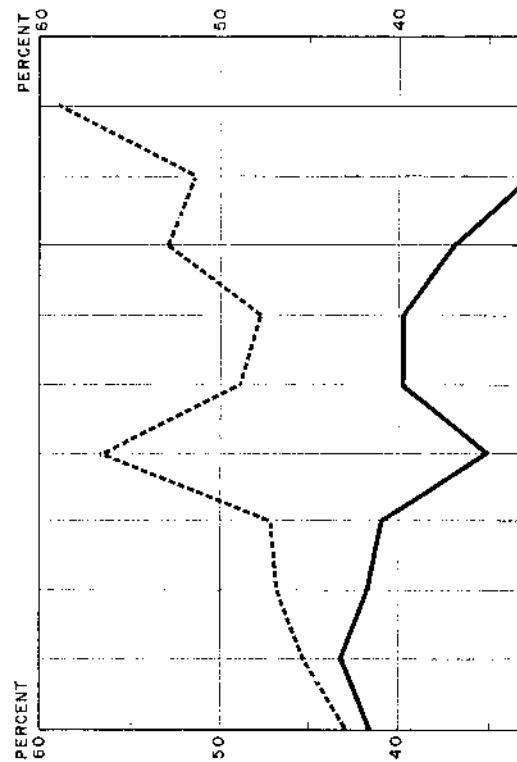


TABLE 12A

PRIOR CALIFORNIA PRISON RECORD
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Type of discharge from last prison commitment*	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,667	100.0	4,496	100.0
No prior California prison	4,079	87.4	3,976	88.4
No prior prison	3,327	71.3	3,343	74.3
Prior prison, other state or federal	752	16.1	633	14.1
Discharged from parole	139	3.0	108	2.4
Discharged from prison	440	9.4	374	8.3
Not discharged	173	3.7	151	3.4
Prior California prison	588	12.6	520	11.6
Discharged from parole	391	8.4	378	8.5
First parole	288	6.2	269	6.0
Re-parole	103	2.2	109	2.5
Discharged from prison	197	4.2	142	3.1
First release (never paroled)	85	1.8	44	1.0
Re-release	112	2.4	98	2.1

* When a prior record includes California and other state or federal prison commitments, the prior California commitment is recorded.

TABLE 12B

PRIOR CALIFORNIA PRISON RECORD
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Type of discharge from last prison commitment*	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	282	100.0	258	100.0
No prior California prison	266	94.4	250	96.9
No prior prison	237	84.1	232	89.9
Prior prison, other state or federal	29	10.3	18	7.0
Discharged from parole	11	3.9	7	2.7
Discharged from prison	12	4.2	8	3.1
Not discharged	6	2.2	3	1.2
Prior California prison	16	5.6	8	3.1
Discharged from parole	14	5.0	8	3.1
First parole	7	2.5	8	3.1
Re-parole	7	2.5	--	--
Discharged from prison	2	0.6	--	--
First release (never paroled)	1	0.3	1	0.3
Re-release	1	0.3	--	--

* When a prior record includes California and other state or federal prison commitments, the prior California commitment is recorded.

TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE

More than seven out of every 10 male felons received from court during 1969 had lived in California 10 or more years. Less than one out of 10 had been in the State less than a year. The percentage of men who had lived in California 10 years or more before commitment increased from 69.5 percent of felons received in 1968 to 71.2 percent in 1969. At the same time there was a decrease in those who had lived in California less than a year, from 9.0 percent of male felons received in 1968 to 8.7 percent in 1969, Table 13A.

TABLE 13A
TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Time in State before offense	1968			1969		
	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent
Total.....	4,667	100.0		4,496	100.0	
Less than 1 month	108	2.3	2.3	123	2.7	2.7
1 to 6 months.....	205	4.4	6.7	180	4.0	6.7
6 to 11 months.....	105	2.3	9.0	89	2.0	11.8
1 year but less than 2.....	159	3.4	12.4	140	3.1	15.8
2 years but less than 3.....	142	3.0	15.4	142	3.2	15.0
3 years but less than 5.....	234	5.0	20.4	196	4.4	19.4
5 years but less than 10.....	470	10.1	30.5	424	9.4	28.8
10 years or more.....	3,244	69.5	100.0	3,202	71.2	100.0

TABLE 13B
TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Time in State before offense	1968			1969		
	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent
Total.....	282	100.0		258	100.0	
Less than 1 month	4	1.4	1.4	3	1.2	1.2
1 to 5 months.....	9	3.2	4.6	2	0.8	2.0
6 to 11 months.....	2	0.7	5.3	6	2.3	4.3
1 year but less than 2.....	6	2.2	7.5	5	1.9	6.2
2 years but less than 3.....	8	2.2	9.7	5	1.9	8.1
3 years but less than 5.....	20	7.0	16.7	8	3.1	11.2
5 years but less than 10.....	28	9.9	26.6	28	10.1	21.3
10 years or more.....	207	73.4	100.0	203	78.7	100.0

Women felons newly received from court showed the same pattern. The percentage of women who had lived in California 10 years or more before commitment increased from 73.4 percent of the total in 1968 to 78.7 percent in 1969. The percentage of women who had lived in the State less than a year before commitment decreased from 5.3 in 1968 to 4.3 in 1969, Table 13B.

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

Of the male felons received from court in 1969 who were tested, over two-thirds achieved scores at the seventh through eleventh grade level. Of the remainder, 5.5 percent tested at grade 12 or over and 27.4 percent tested below grade 7. The proportions were similar in 1968. The percentage of those testing illiterate decreased from 3.6 in 1968 to 2.8 in 1969, Table 14.

Educational achievement scores are not available for women.

TABLE 14
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grade achievement score				
Total.....	4,667		4,496	
Not tested.....	146		136	
Total tested.....	4,521		4,360	
Illiterate.....	163	3.6	120	2.8
Grade 3.....	86	1.9	73	1.7
Grade 4.....	265	5.9	250	5.7
Grade 5.....	341	7.5	325	7.5
Grade 6.....	400	8.9	425	9.7
Grade 7.....	618	13.7	586	13.4
Grade 8.....	675	14.0	701	16.1
Grade 9.....	693	15.3	694	15.9
Grade 10-11.....	1,021	22.6	944	21.7
Grade 12 and over.....	259	5.7	242	5.5
Median grade.....	8th		8th	

NARCOTIC ADDICTION RECORD

One-fifth of the male felons newly received from court during 1969 were narcotic addicts. This was a marked increase, as only approximately 15 percent of the male felons received during the past five years were addicts. Comparing male felons received during 1969 with 1968, the 20.7 percent received in 1969 who were narcotic addicts was 5.6 percentage points higher than the 15.1 percent received during 1968.

There was also an increase in percentage for both marijuana and dangerous drug users. A decrease of almost 10 percent points occurred in the non-addict group, Table 15A.

TABLE 15A
NARCOTIC ADDICTION RECORD
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Drug use record	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	4,867	100.0	4,496	100.0
Non-addict.....	3,964	84.9	3,565	79.3
No narcotics.....	2,778	59.5	2,234	49.7
Marijuana.....	950	20.3	1,030	22.9
Dangerous drugs.....	236	5.1	301	6.7
Narcotic addict.....	703	15.1	931	20.7
Heroin addict.....	680	14.6	890	19.8
Other narcotics.....	23	0.5	41	0.9

The increase in the proportion of felon addicts being received in prison was also reflected in the women felon group. In 1969, 24.8 percent, approximately one-fourth of all women received, were addicts; while in 1968 this percentage had been 18.1 percent. A noticeable increase also occurred in the percentage of women felons received who were dangerous drug users. Of the women received during 1969, 13.2 percent had used dangerous drugs, while in 1968 only 8.9 percent had used dangerous drugs. During these same two years the proportion

TABLE 15B
NARCOTIC ADDICTION RECORD
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Drug use record	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	282	100.0	258	100.0
Non-addict.....	231	81.9	184	75.2
No narcotics.....	173	61.3	129	50.0
Marijuana.....	33	11.7	31	12.0
Dangerous drugs.....	25	8.9	34	13.2
Narcotic addict.....	51	18.1	64	24.8
Heroin addict.....	44	15.6	61	23.6
Other narcotics.....	7	2.5	3	1.2

of women newly received from court who had no history of narcotic use decreased from 61.3 percent in 1968 to exactly 50.0 percent in 1969, Table 15B.

In this statistical report, a person is referred to as a narcotic addict when, in the opinion of the reception guidance center clinician, he has used an opiate or its derivative to such a degree that his body has built up a tolerance and his central nervous system has become dependent upon the drug.

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TO SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Persons newly received in prison from court can be understood better by studying the association of two or more characteristics at the same time. For this purpose, one characteristic, offense, has been associated with eight selected demographic characteristics: county or area of commitment, age at admission, ethnic group, prior commitment record, prior California prison record, time in State before offense, educational achievement and narcotic addiction record.

During the remainder of this chapter, this association of characteristics will be studied for the male felons for the year 1969. Since there were so few women received from court during 1969, the available characteristics of the women received during 1968 and 1969 have been combined for study. Educational achievement for women felons newly received from court is not available.

OFFENSE AND COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT

Los Angeles County committed 39.7 percent of the male felons newly received from court during 1969. Its proportions of opiate derivatives, homicide and robbery offenders were each over 45 percent. Over 50 percent of all male felons received for opiate derivative offenses were from Los Angeles and another 24 percent were from the nine other Southern California counties.

The nine other Southern California counties committed 23.3 percent of the male felons newly received from court in 1969. This overall percentage was exceeded principally in the proportion of dangerous drug offenders (33.7 percent), check offenders (32.5 percent), marijuana (30.9 percent), and auto theft offenders (27.4 percent) who were committed from these counties in 1969, Table 16A.

The nine Bay Area counties committed 16.6 percent of male felons newly received from court in 1969. Of these, about half came from San Francisco and Alameda Counties (4.3 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively). Both counties showed a higher percentage of men committed for homicide, robbery, assault, auto theft and sex offenses than for all offenses combined. Male felons committed by the other seven Bay Area counties comprised 8.1 percent of the total. This percentage was exceeded by offenders received for burglary, theft except auto and dangerous drugs.

OFFENSE AND COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT
TABLE 16A
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

1969
 San Francisco Bay Area
 Southern California

Balance of State
 Other Offenses

Los Angeles
 9 other
 counties

Alameda
 County

Santa Clara
 County

7 other
 counties

Orange
 County

San Joaquin
 County

Bakersfield
 County

Other
 counties

Number
 Per-
 cent

Burglary Ist.
 Burglary 2nd
 Robbery Ist
 Robbery 2nd
 Murder 1st
 Murder 2nd
 Homicide
 Total

Assault with deadly weapon
 Other
 Petty theft with prior
 Kidnapping prior
 Theft except auto.
 Auto theft
 Burglary auto.
 Burglary 2nd
 Other

Grand theft
 Petty theft with prior
 Harboring stolen property
 Harboring suspect
 Theft with prior
 Auto
 Burglary auto.

Box offender
 Rape with child
 Rape
 Rape and child
 Other
 Dangerous drugs
 Marijuana
 Drug offense

Other offender
 Other

The seven San Joaquin Valley counties committed 8.2 percent of male felons newly received from court in 1969, but these seven counties committed 10.2 percent of the men admitted for assault and 11.4 percent of the forgery and check offenders. The 10 Sacramento Valley counties committed 8.0 percent of the total in 1969. In these counties the highest percentages of commitment were for theft except auto, forgery and check offenses, sex offenses and dangerous drugs.

Of the 540 women felons newly received from court in 1969, 37.4 percent were committed from Los Angeles County. This county committed 48.0 percent of all women who were committed for homicide and 53.5 percent of those committed for narcotics. Nine other Southern California counties committed 133 women, 24.6 percent of the total. These counties committed only 19.2 percent of the narcotic offenders. Throughout the rest of the State the highest percentages of commitments were for theft and for forgery and check offenses, Table 16B.

OFFENSE AND AGE AT ADMISSION

The median age of male felons newly received from court in 1969 was lowest for men committed for robbery (23.9 years), auto theft (24.7 years), and rape (24.9 years). It was highest for men committed for forgery and check offenses (31.9 years), and sex offenses other than rape (36.1, 39.6 years).

Male felons under 21 years at admission represented 10.7 percent of all those admitted, but they were 19.1 percent of men committed for robbery and 14.7 percent of those committed for rape. Men under 25 years at admission were 61.8 percent of those committed for robbery and 52.0 percent of those committed for auto theft, Table 17A.

The median age of women felons newly received from court during 1968-1969 was 28.8 years. The median age for women committed for homicide was 3.5 years higher, 32.3 years, Table 17B. Over 14 percent of the women received for homicide were under 21 years of age.

Women committed for narcotic offenses had a median age of 28.7 years. Of those, 28.3 percent were under 25 years of age and 6.1 percent were under 21.

OFFENSE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

White male felons represented 70.6 percent of men committed for forgery and check offenses and 78.9 percent of men committed for dangerous drugs in 1969. The white male felon group accounted for 54 percent of all committed.

White male felons of Mexican descent were 15.2 percent of the total men received, but they were 43.7 percent of those committed for opiate derivative offenses and 6.9 percent of the men committed for murder first degree.

Negro men comprised 28.3 percent of all men received but were 39.6 percent of men committed for homicide, 42.2 percent of those committed

OFFENSE AND COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT											
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT											
1968 and 1969											
Offense	Total	Los Angeles County	San Francisco Bay Area	Bakersfield California	Other	Alameda County	Other	San Joaquin Valley	Other	Counties	Offenses
	Num.	Per-	Num.	Per-	Num.	Per-	Num.	Per-	Num.	Per-	Percent
Assault	40	16	18	23.4	20	3.7	23	4.2	43	8.0	55.0
Burglary	30	15	16	--	7	2.4	23	2.6	2	2.6	3.9
Robbery	36	21	21	32.3	21	4.0	10	10.2	12	12.8	10.2
Theft	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
Total	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
FUGITIVES RECEIVED FROM COURT											
Arrests	112	33	29.5	22.3	48.0	18	23.4	6.0	10	2.1	22.3
Burglary	30	15	16	--	7	2.4	23	2.6	2	2.6	3.9
Robbery	36	21	21	32.3	21	4.0	10	10.2	12	12.8	10.2
Theft	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
Total	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
OTHER OFFENSES RECEIVED FROM COURT											
Auto theft	40	16	18	23.4	21	5.0	10	12.5	14	12.8	11.7
Burglary	30	15	16	--	7	2.4	23	2.6	2	2.6	3.9
Robbery	36	21	21	32.3	21	4.0	10	10.2	12	12.8	10.2
Theft	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
Total	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
SEX OFFENSES RECEIVED FROM COURT											
Homicide	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
Sex offenses	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2
Total	540	202	37.4	133	24.6	7.4	43	8.0	55	10.2	42.2

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

1968 and 1969

TABLE 16B
OFFENSE AND COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT

	Offense										Median age in years at admission*
	Total	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	25 years	
Total	4,496	207	1,744	972	550	407	407	151	107	43.4	27.0
Homicide	862	69	458	177	128	86	43	24	7	19.1	61.8
Assault	355	18	121	75	49	33	35	15	16	52.1	23.9
Robbery	862	69	458	177	128	86	43	24	7	19.1	61.8
Burglary	723	32	300	165	98	69	31	29	20	41.1	28.0
Theft except auto.	346	7	92	46	46	40	46	32	26	23	7.8
Auto theft	179	7	92	42	21	11	6	2	4	14.0	52.0
Forgery and checks	326	2	68	58	46	39	24	18	11.5	21.4	31.8
Sex offenses	321	14	96	37	41	27	27	21	12	34.3	32.3
Rape	103	10	71	49	34	12	12	7	3	34.3	30.2
Lewd act with child	103	3	14	7	11	8	8	7	6	14.7	24.0
Other sex offenses	61	1	11	7	14	11	11	9	9	0.9	25.6
Opiate derivative	215	55	54	28	33	25	25	21	11	32.3	36.1
Marijuana	199	10	85	37	27	14	14	10	10	47.7	24.8
Damages to property	224	7	85	37	27	21	21	14	6	7.6	47.6
Other offense	277	12	111	51	36	20	20	11	15	9.0	44.4
1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968

Each percent and median computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

1968 and 1969

WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

OFFENSE AND AGE AT ADMISSION

TABLE 17B

	Offense										Median age in years at admission*
	Total	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	25 years	
Total	540	21	146	134	87	58	42	29	23	9.3	30.9
Homicide	77	4	15	14	10	12	12	14	6	14.3	24.7
Assault	47	4	20	10	10	9	6	6	6	14.3	32.3
Robbery	77	4	15	14	10	12	12	14	6	14.3	32.8
Burglary	30	--	1	10	13	7	3	1	1	--	--
Theft	94	3	18	18	6	6	3	3	3	6.4	31.2
Forgery and checks	112	4	32	27	20	16	16	12	12	6.2	32.1
Sex offenses	6	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Narcotics	99	2	26	26	16	16	10	10	7	6.1	28.3
Other offense	36	2	10	12	1	1	2	2	2	--	--

* Median computed from grouped data.

for robbery, and 36.6 percent of those committed for assault, Table 18A.

White women felons made up 63.1 percent of all women newly received from court in 1969, but were 73.4 percent of women committed for theft and 69.6 percent of women committed for forgery and checks. While white women of Mexican descent were only 5.4 percent of the total, they were 7.1 percent of those committed for narcotic offenses.

TABLE 18A

**OFFENSE AND ETHNIC GROUPS
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT**

1969

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

Offense	Total	White		Mexican descent		Negro		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	2,469	54.9	685	16.2	1,273	28.3	69	1.6	—
Murder 1st	379	16.0	44.6	52	13.7	150	39.6	8	2.1
Murder 2nd	131	52	39.7	22	16.8	54	41.2	3	2.3
Manufacture	151	69	45.7	21	13.9	57	37.8	4	2.6
Man/daughter by vehicle	10	6	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery	852	384	45.1	99	11.6	360	42.2	9	1.1
Robbery 1st	532	241	46.3	59	11.1	228	42.8	4	0.8
Robbery 2nd	262	119	45.4	33	12.6	106	40.5	4	1.5
Other	58	24	41.4	7	12.1	26	44.8	1	1.7
Assault	355	105	46.5	56	15.8	130	36.6	4	1.1
Assault with deadly weapon	243	111	45.7	40	16.5	88	36.2	4	1.6
Other	112	54	48.2	16	14.3	42	37.5	—	—
Burglary	723	421	58.2	96	13.3	187	25.9	19	2.6
Burglary 1st	91	51	56.0	10	11.0	29	31.9	1	1.1
Burglary 2nd	605	354	58.5	82	13.5	151	25.0	18	3.0
Other	27	16	—	4	—	7	—	—	—
Theft except auto	346	217	62.7	43	12.4	81	23.4	5	1.5
Grand theft	176	113	65.3	20	11.4	36	20.5	5	2.8
Petty theft with prior	21	9	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	101	64	63.4	15	14.8	22	21.8	—	—
Other	48	29	—	2	—	17	—	—	—
Auto theft	178	93	52.0	28	15.6	56	31.3	2	1.1
Forgery and checks	326	230	70.6	39	12.0	50	15.3	7	2.1
Sex offenses	221	194	60.4	51	15.9	69	21.5	7	2.2
Rape	757	67	42.7	34	21.7	50	31.8	6	3.8
Lewd act with child	103	79	76.7	14	13.6	10	9.7	—	—
Other	61	48	—	3	4.9	9	14.8	1	1.6
Opium derivative	215	60	27.9	94	43.7	57	26.5	4	1.9
Marijuana	324	215	66.4	52	16.0	55	17.0	2	0.6
Dangerous drugs	198	157	78.9	23	11.6	19	9.5	—	—
Other offenses	277	184	59.2	52	18.8	59	21.3	2	0.7

for robbery, and 36.6 percent of those committed for assault, Table 18A.

White women felons made up 63.1 percent of all women newly received from court in 1969, but were 73.4 percent of women committed for theft and 69.6 percent of women committed for forgery and checks. While white women of Mexican descent were only 5.4 percent of the total, they were 7.1 percent of those committed for narcotic offenses.

TABLE 18B

OFFENSE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

1968 and 1969

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

Offense	Total	White		Mexican descent		Negro		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	540	341	63.1	29	5.4	150	27.8	20	3.7
Robbery	47	42	54.3	3	3.9	28	36.4	4	5.2
Assault	40	15	—	2	—	19	—	4	—
Burglary	30	19	69.3	2	5.3	9	17	—	—
Theft	94	69	73.4	5	5.3	25	22.3	4	3.6
Forgery and checks	112	78	69.6	5	4.5	—	—	—	—
Sex offenses	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotics	99	67	67.7	7	7.1	24	24.2	1	1.0
Other offenses	36	19	—	6	—	11	—	1	—

OFFENSE AND PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD

Negro women, who comprised 27.8 percent of the total, represented 36.4 percent of the women committed for homicide, Table 18B.

Over half the men received in 1969 (59.3 percent) had a prior jail or juvenile commitment. They made up 65.6 percent of the men committed for robbery, 65.4 percent of those committed for auto theft, and 70.7 percent of those committed for marijuana offenses, Table 19A. Men with one prior prison commitment were 23.3 percent of the men committed for forgery and checks, and were 20.5 percent of those committed for opiate derivative offenses while being 14.1 percent of the male felons received. Men with two or more prior prison commitments were 20.5 percent of men committed for theft except auto and 20.6 percent of those committed for sex offenses, but were only 11.6 percent of the total men received during 1969.

Although men with no prior commitment made up only 15.0 percent of all male felons newly received from court in 1969, they were 35.1 percent of men committed for homicide, 18.3 percent of men committed for assault, 28.0 percent of those committed for sex offenses, and 20.6 percent of those committed for dangerous drugs.

During 1968 and 1969 women newly received from court who had not served a prior criminal commitment of any type comprised 67.5 percent of the homicide offenders and 31.8 percent of all offenders.

TABLE 20A
OFFENSE AND PRIOR CALIFORNIA PRISON RECORD
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1969

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with
a total of 50 or more cases.

Offense	No prior California prison		Prior California prison		Offense	No prior California prison		Prior California prison		
	Total	No prior prison	Prior other state or federal prison	Number	Percent	Total	No prior prison	Prior other state or federal prison	Number	Percent
Total	4,496	3,343	74.3	633	14.1	378	8.4	142	3.2	3.2
Homicide	379	325	85.7	33	8.7	15	4.0	6	1.6	1.6
Murder 1st	87	71	81.6	12	13.8	3	3.4	1	1.2	1.2
Murder 2nd	131	112	85.5	10	7.6	7	5.4	2	1.5	1.5
Manslaughter	151	133	88.1	10	6.6	5	8.3	3	2.0	2.0
Manslaughter by vehicle	10	9	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery	852	675	79.2	114	13.4	47	5.5	16	1.9	1.9
Robbery 1st	532	416	78.2	83	15.6	25	4.7	8	1.5	1.5
Robbery 2nd	202	215	82.1	28	10.7	14	5.3	5	1.9	1.9
Other	58	44	75.8	3	5.2	8	13.8	3	5.2	5.2
Assault	355	286	80.6	41	11.5	23	6.5	5	1.4	1.4
Assault with deadly weapon	243	198	81.5	28	11.5	12	4.9	5	2.1	2.1
Other	112	88	78.6	13	14.6	11	9.8	--	--	--
Burglary	723	489	67.6	138	19.1	60	8.3	36	5.0	5.0
Burglary 1st	91	63	69.2	23	25.3	2	2.2	3	3.3	3.3
Burglary 2nd	605	409	67.6	112	18.5	54	8.9	30	5.0	5.0
Other	27	17	--	3	--	4	--	3	--	--
Theft except auto	346	224	64.7	65	15.0	45	13.0	22	8.4	8.4
Petty theft with prior	176	113	64.2	30	17.1	25	14.2	8	4.5	4.5
Receiving stolen property	21	9	--	2	--	4	--	6	30.0	30.0
Other	101	67	66.3	17	16.8	12	11.0	5	5.0	5.0
Auto theft	48	35	--	6	--	4	--	3	--	--
Forgery and checks	179	122	68.2	32	17.9	16	8.9	9	5.0	5.0
Sex offenses	326	183	56.1	65	20.0	63	19.3	15	4.6	4.6
Rape	321	256	79.8	34	10.6	29	9.0	2	0.6	0.6
Lewd act with child	157	132	84.1	14	8.9	10	6.4	1	0.6	0.6
Other	163	75	72.8	13	12.6	14	13.6	1	1.0	1.0
Opiate derivative	215	141	65.6	38	17.7	26	12.1	10	4.6	4.6
Marijuana	324	274	84.6	26	8.0	21	6.5	3	0.9	0.9
Dangerous drugs	199	167	83.9	15	7.6	12	6.0	5	2.5	2.5
Other offenses	277	201	72.6	42	15.1	21	7.6	13	4.7	4.7

TABLE 20B
OFFENSE AND PRIOR CALIFORNIA PRISON RECORD
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

1968 and 1969

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with
a total of 50 or more cases.

Offense	No prior California prison		Offense	No prior California prison		Prior California prison	
	Total	No prior prison	Prior other state or federal prison	Total	No prior prison	Prior other state or federal prison	
Total	540	469	86.8	47	8.7	22	4.1
Homicide	77	74	96.1	2	2.6	1	1.3
Murder 1st	47	43	--	3	--	1	--
Murder 2nd	40	37	--	3	--	1	--
Manslaughter	30	26	--	4	--	1	--
Manslaughter by vehicle	94	75	79.8	9	9.6	10	10.6
Robbery	112	89	79.5	16	14.3	6	5.3
Assault	5	5	--	10	10.1	2	2.0
Assault with deadly weapon	98	86	86.9	10	--	1	1.0
Other offenses	36	34	--	2	--	2	--

OFFENSE AND TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE

Four-fifths of all male felons received in 1969 for opiate derivative or marijuana offenses had been in California 10 years or more. Of any offense group, these drug law violators had the highest proportion of men who had been in California 10 years or more before commitment, Table 21A. Major offenses with the highest proportion of men who had been in California less than one year were: robbery (12.2 percent), burglary (10.4 percent), and forgery and checks (9.8 percent).

Among women felons received during 1968 and 1969, 83.8 percent of women committed for narcotic offenses had lived in the State more than 10 years. Only three women committed for narcotic offenses had been in California less than one year, Table 21B.

OFFENSE AND TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE		MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT																			
TABLE 21A																					
Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.																					
Time in State before offense		Total																			
Less than 1 month		1 to 6 months			6 to 11 months			1 year—less			than 5 yrs.										
Per-Num-		Per-Num-			Per-Num-			Per-Num-			than 10 yrs.										
Percent		Percent			Percent			Percent			or more										
Total	4,496	123	2.7	180	4.0	89	2.0	140	8.1	142	3.2	196	4.4	424	9.4	3,202	71.2				
Murder 1st	87	10	2.6	4.6	3.4	13	3.7	14	4.0	15	4.0	20	5.3	40	12.1	262	66.5				
Murder 2nd	131	3	5.7	2.3	4	4.6	3.8	3	4.6	1.2	1.2	6.1	10	10.6	11.2	58	66.7				
Manslaughter	151	2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Robbery 1st	34	4.8	42	4.9	21	2.5	24	2.8	26	3.0	23	3.0	85	10.0	680	68.1					
Robbery 2nd	68	1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Assault with deadly weapon	243	4	1.1	10	2.8	7	2.0	8	2.3	11	3.1	27	7.6	37	10.4	231	70.7				
Assault with deadly weapon	112	2	0.8	9	1.8	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.3	3.6	4.4	23	9.5	26	10.7	109	69.6				
Kidnap	21	2.9	36	5.0	18	2.5	30	4.2	24	3.3	3.5	48	8.8	68	9.0	601	69.3				
Child abuse	27	16	4.4	6	6.6	30	5.0	14	4.4	21	4.1	26	4.3	48	7.9	425	70.3				
Burglary 1st	91	4	4.4	6	6.6	30	5.0	14	4.4	21	4.1	26	4.3	48	7.9	425	70.3				
Burglary 2nd	606	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Theft except auto	346	16	4.6	4.5	6	3.2	3	0.9	12	3.5	12	3.5	28	8.0	264	73.4					
Theft auto	21	2.9	36	5.0	18	2.5	30	4.2	24	3.3	3.5	28	8.0	26	9.7	137	72.3				
Theft thieft	176	8	4.5	6	6.4	3.4	3	1.7	7	4.0	3	1.7	17	9.7	19	179	73.4				
Grand theft	21	2.9	36	5.0	18	2.5	30	4.2	24	3.3	3.5	28	8.0	26	9.7	137	72.3				
Petty theft with property	101	5	4.9	4.0	4.0	3	1.7	7	4.0	3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	77	76.2					
Receiving stolen property	48	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Auto theft	179	1	0.6	10	5.6	3	1.7	5	2.8	6	3.3	8	4.5	17	9.5	129	72.0				
Forgery and checks	326	8	2.5	20	8.1	4	1.2	5	1.5	7	2.1	18	6.5	36	11.1	258	70.0				
Bank robbery	221	5	1.6	11	3.4	8	2.5	4.0	12	3.2	3.3	8	4.5	17	9.5	129	72.0				
Larceny	103	5	3.2	9	5.7	5	3.2	10	6.4	13	4.9	13	4.9	10	11.1	103	70.1				
Larceny child	102	2	1.5	5	1.5	2	1.0	8	4.0	8	3.8	14	8.9	13	9.7	74	71.9				
Other offense	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Marijuana	199	2	1.0	3	1.5	2	1.0	8	4.0	8	3.8	26	8.0	26	11.1	150	75.4				
Damages	197	5	3.2	9	5.7	5	3.2	10	6.4	13	4.9	13	4.9	10	11.1	150	80.0				
Other offense	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Offense	277	10	3.6	14	5.0	7	2.5	9	3.3	10	3.6	18	6.5	200	72.2						

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

1969

MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

OFFENSE AND TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE

TABLE 21A

TOTAL

OFFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

Of men committed for dangerous drug offenses, 13.8 percent obtained an education achievement score of 12th grade or higher, the highest percentage for any offense group. The next highest offense groups with educational achievement scores of 12th grade or over were: theft except auto offenders (9.2 percent), forgery and check offenders (9.1 percent), and marijuana offenders (9.0 percent). In the education testing, illiterates comprised 5.8 percent of the sex offender group and 4.0 percent of the opiate derivative offenders. These two offense groups had a higher proportion of men measuring illiterate than did any other offense groups, Table 22.

OFFENSE AND NARCOTIC ADDICTION RECORD

Narcotic addicts represented 76.7 percent of men committed for opiate derivative offenses in 1969. Marijuana users were 60.8 percent of men committed for marijuana offenses, Table 23A.

Narcotic addicts were 20.7 percent of all male felons received in 1969, but they were less than 10 percent of those committed for homicide, assault, and sex offenses. The proportion of addicts in each offense group is shown in Chart IV-A.

Addicts comprised 45.5 percent of women committed for narcotic offenses and were 21.3 percent of all women felons received in 1969. Those committed for forgery and check offenses had the second highest percentage of women addicts, 17.0 percent, Table 23B. The percentage of women addicts in each offense group is shown in Chart IV-B.

Offense	Time in State before offense							
	Total	Less than 1 mo.	1 yr. through 5 mos.	6 to 11 months	1 yr.---less than 2 yrs.	2 yrs.---less than 5 yrs.	5 yrs.---less than 10 yrs.	10 yrs. or more
Total	540	18	3.8	8	1.5	11	2.1	11
Homicide	47	5	5	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Assault	40	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Burglary	30	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Theft	94	2	2	2.1	1	1	1	1
Robbery	112	4	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Forgery and check	47	2	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sex offenses	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Narcotics	99	6	6	2	2	2	2	2
Other offenses	36	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Each offense totals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

1968 and 1969

WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

OFFENSE AND TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE

TABLE 21B

Offense	Grade achievement score												
	Total												
	Middle rate Number	Percent Number	Present Number	Present Percent	Middle grade Number	Grade 12 and over Number							
Total	4,360	120	2,8	2,360	54.1	1,038	37.6	242	5.5	8	8		
Burglary	360	14	3.9	304	61.4	112	31.1	61.2	4.7	7	7		
Assault	330	21	2.5	496	56.2	304	30.6	3.6	3.6	7	7		
Robbery	348	14	3.4	213	56.9	114	32.8	9	4.7	8	8		
Theft except auto	335	23	3.3	402	60.9	251	36.6	30	4.2	8	8		
Auto theft	6	4	1.8	109	51.1	127	37.9	51	9.2	8	8		
Assault	174	171	2.3	627	42.7	109	29.3	10	5.7	8	8		
Sex offense	312	18	5.8	170	54.5	117	37.5	7	2.2	8	8		
Lewd act with child	154	5	3.2	87	58.5	59	34.3	3	2.0	8	8		
Robbery and checks	320	6	4	119	59.8	66	33.2	28	3.4	8	8		
Sex offense	199	3	1.0	127	40.8	40.2	40.2	96	49.2	27	9		
Assault	311	111	9.8	281	49.7	229	77.7	171	4.8	8	8		
Assault	322	90.7	73.6	362	42.5	203	23.8	62	7.3	8	8		
Homicide	379	347	91.6	231	60.9	87	23.0	29	32	8.4	29		
Total	4,196	3,665	79.3	2,234	49.7	1,030	22.9	301	6.7	931	20.7	800	41

OFFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
TABLE 22
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

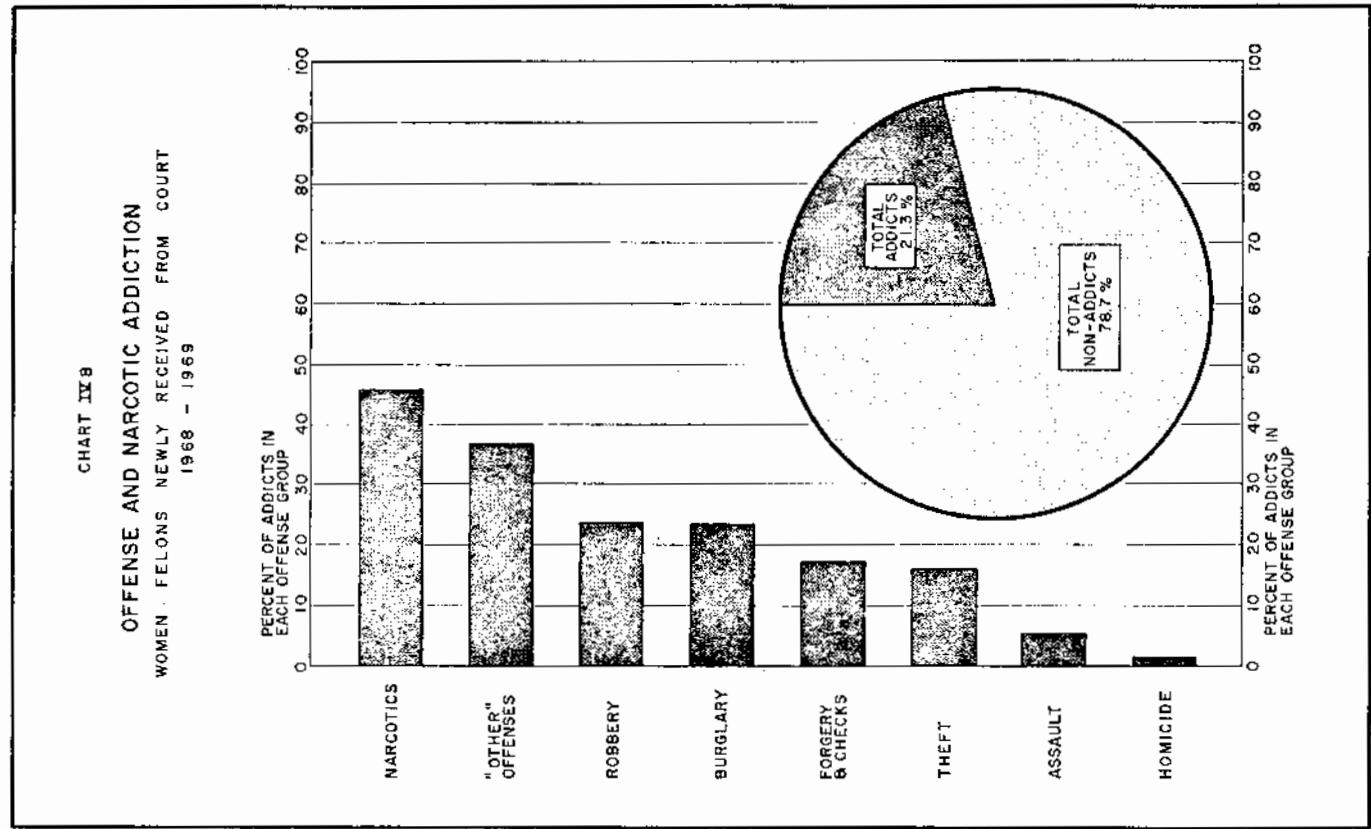
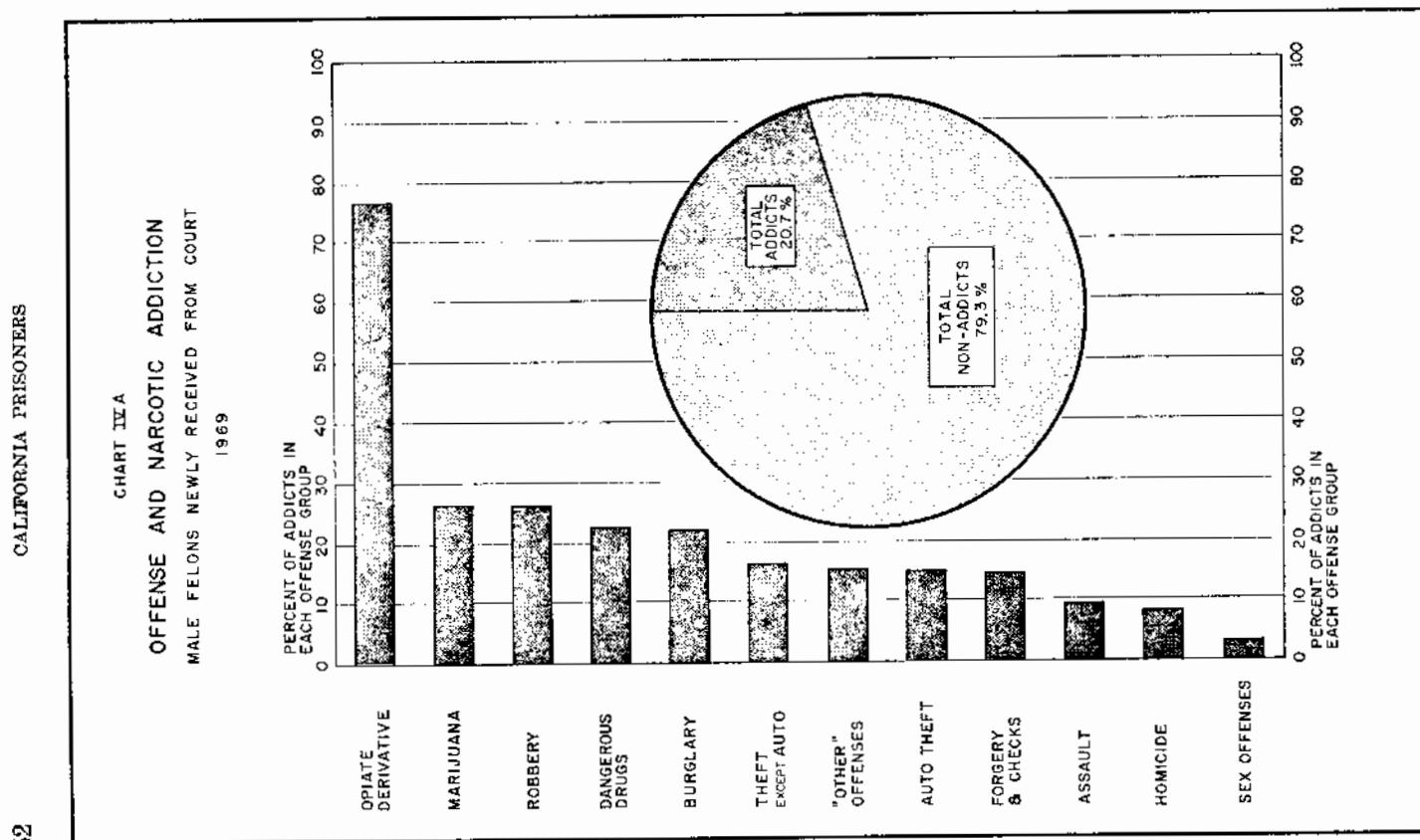
1969

Offense	Drug use record					
	Non-addict					
	Total	No narcotics	Marijuana	Dangerous drugs	Total	Heroin
Total	4,196	3,665	79.3	2,234	49.7	1,030
Homicide	379	347	91.6	231	60.9	87
Burglary	360	14	3.9	304	61.4	112
Assault	330	21	2.5	496	56.2	304
Robbery	348	14	3.4	213	56.9	114
Sex offense	312	18	5.8	170	54.5	117
Lewd act with child	154	5	3.2	87	58.5	59
Robbery and checks	320	6	4	119	59.8	66
Sex offense	199	3	1.0	127	40.8	40.2
Assault	311	111	9.8	281	49.7	229
Assault	322	90.7	73.6	362	42.5	203
Homicide	379	347	91.6	231	60.9	87
Total	4,196	3,665	79.3	2,234	49.7	1,030
Other	5	1.9	1.9	165	57.4	97
Assault	196	--	--	72	37.0	27
Sex offense	311	111	9.8	281	49.7	229
Assault	322	90.7	73.6	362	42.5	203
Homicide	379	347	91.6	231	60.9	87
Total	4,196	3,665	79.3	2,234	49.7	1,030
Other	5	1.9	1.9	165	57.4	97
Assault	196	--	--	72	37.0	27
Sex offense	311	111	9.8	281	49.7	229
Assault	322	90.7	73.6	362	42.5	203
Homicide	379	347	91.6	231	60.9	87
Total	4,196	3,665	79.3	2,234	49.7	1,030
Other	5	1.9	1.9	165	57.4	97
Assault	196	--	--	72	37.0	27
Sex offense	311	111	9.8	281	49.7	229
Assault	322	90.7	73.6	362	42.5	203
Homicide	379	347	91.6	231	60.9	87
Total	4,196	3,665	79.3	2,234	49.7	1,030

OFFENSE AND NARCOTIC ADDICTION RECORD
TABLE 23A
MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

1969



CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS IN PRISON

California prisons housed 22,350 men and 666 women, a total of 23,016 felons on December 31, 1969.

The characteristics of felons newly received from court and those of the felon population in prison differ. Felons committed for more serious offenses will form a larger percentage of prison population because their stay in prison is usually longer.

In this chapter, data for the current year are compared with data for 1964 and 1959 to display changes in the characteristics of prison populations. Persons who were residents of reception-guidance centers on December 31 have been omitted from the tables in this chapter because their case studies were not completed and the characteristics had not been recorded statistically. Active felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Units have also been excluded from these tables. These parolees are included in a following chapter as part of the parole population. The number of felons studied within this chapter is 21,859, 21,240 men and 619 women on December 31, 1969.

OFFENSE

Over one-fourth of the male felons in prison at the end of 1969 had been committed for robbery. This represented an increase from 21.3 percent of the population in 1959. The second largest percentage of the population in 1969 was narcotic offenders (15.4 percent). This percentage remained relatively constant for the years selected. Two offense groups that showed a marked increase in the percentage of population in 1969 as compared with 1959 were homicide (7.2 and 10.4 percent) and assault (3.8 and 6.6 percent), Table 24A.

Women felons numbered 619 in 1969, of whom 23.8 percent had been committed for narcotic offenses. The second largest offense group was forgery and check offenders with 18.9 percent of the 1969 population. This offense group continued a downward trend from 33.8 percent of the population in 1959 and 24.3 percent in 1964, Table 24B.

These data are shown year by year for 1960-1969 in Chart V-A for men and Chart V-B for women.

Offense	1968 and 1969										
	Total	Narcotics	Marijuana	Dangerous drugs	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Non-addict	Drug user record	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	540	425	78.7	302	55.9	64	11.9	59	10.9	115	21.3
Homicide	77	76	98.7	67	87.0	6	7.8	3	3.9	11	1.3
Robbery	47	36	98.7	22	33	6	27.0	3	14	11.3	1.3
Assault	40	33	..	6	14	3	41.7	2	11	11.3	1.1
Forgery and checks	94	92	84.0	23	33	3	13.4	6	21	13.4	1.1
Other offenses	112	54	83.0	14	66	6	45.5	11	21	11.3	1.1
Narcotics	99	55	83.0	14	66	6	45.5	11	21	11.3	1.1
Sex offenses	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	30	23	87.0	6	14	3	41.7	2	11	11.3	1.1
Total	540	425	78.7	302	55.9	64	11.9	59	10.9	115	21.3

Each offense total equals 100 percent. Percent computed for offenses with a total of 50 or more cases.

OFFENSE AND NARCOTIC ADDICTION RECORD
WOMEN FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
TABLE 23B

TABLE 24A

OFFENSE GROUPS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Offense	1959	1964	1969
Number of males*	15,843	20,591	21,240
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homicide.....			
Murder 1st.....	7.2	8.4	10.4
Murder 2nd.....	3.2	3.7	4.3
Manslaughter.....	2.5	2.8	3.8
All other.....	1.5	1.9	2.3
Robbery.....	21.3	24.0	25.7
Assault.....	3.8	4.6	6.6
Burglary.....	17.9	17.6	15.1
Theft except auto.....			
Auto theft.....	2.7	2.6	2.4
Forgery and checks.....	13.8	9.3	5.9
Rape.....	3.2	2.9	3.4
Other sex.....	5.3	5.2	5.4
Narcotics.....	15.4	15.7	15.4
Escape.....	2.0	1.9	0.7
Habitual criminal.....	0.8	0.5	0.4
All other.....	2.7	3.2	4.2

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Central Units. The total number of male felons in prison on December 31, 1959, 17,003 in 1959, 22,136 in 1964 and 22,350 in 1969.

TABLE 24B

OFFENSE GROUPS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Offense	1959	1964	1969
Number of women.....	801	608*	619*
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homicide.....			
Murder 1st.....	10.1	18.1	15.3
Murder 2nd.....	2.9	3.8	3.7
Manslaughter.....	3.2	7.2	6.1
All other.....	4.0	7.1	5.5
Robbery.....	7.5	6.4	10.8
Assault.....	4.0	4.0	5.8
Burglary.....	5.7	5.9	8.0
Theft except auto.....			
Auto theft.....	9.7	7.7	10.0
Forgery and checks.....	0.4	0.8	1.7
Sex.....	0.5	0.3	0.8
Narcotics.....	23.5	25.8	23.8
Escape.....	1.8	2.1	1.9
All other.....	3.0	3.7	4.1

* Excludes 47 felons in the Reception-Guidance Center in 1959 and one active parolee in the Narcotic Treatment-Central Unit in 1964. The Narcotic Treatment-Central Unit opened August 1, 1960, and closed May 6, 1965. The Reception-Guidance Center opened July 1, 1965.

CHART 2A

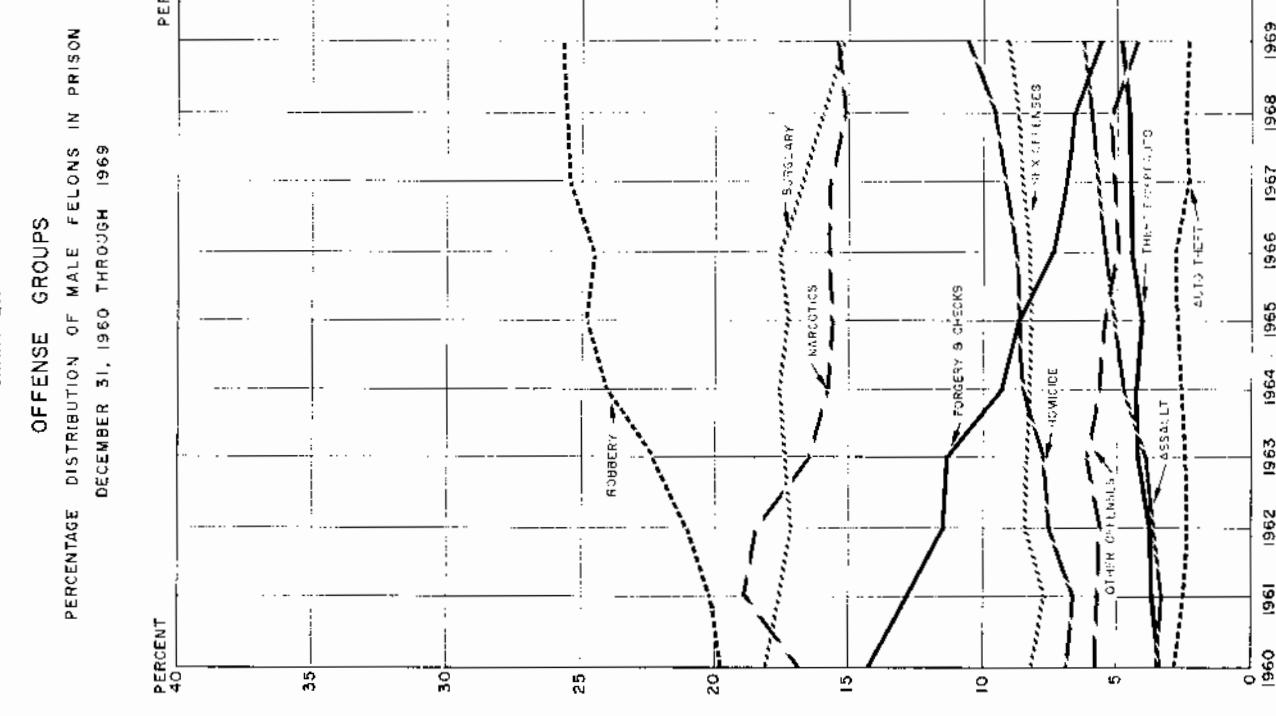
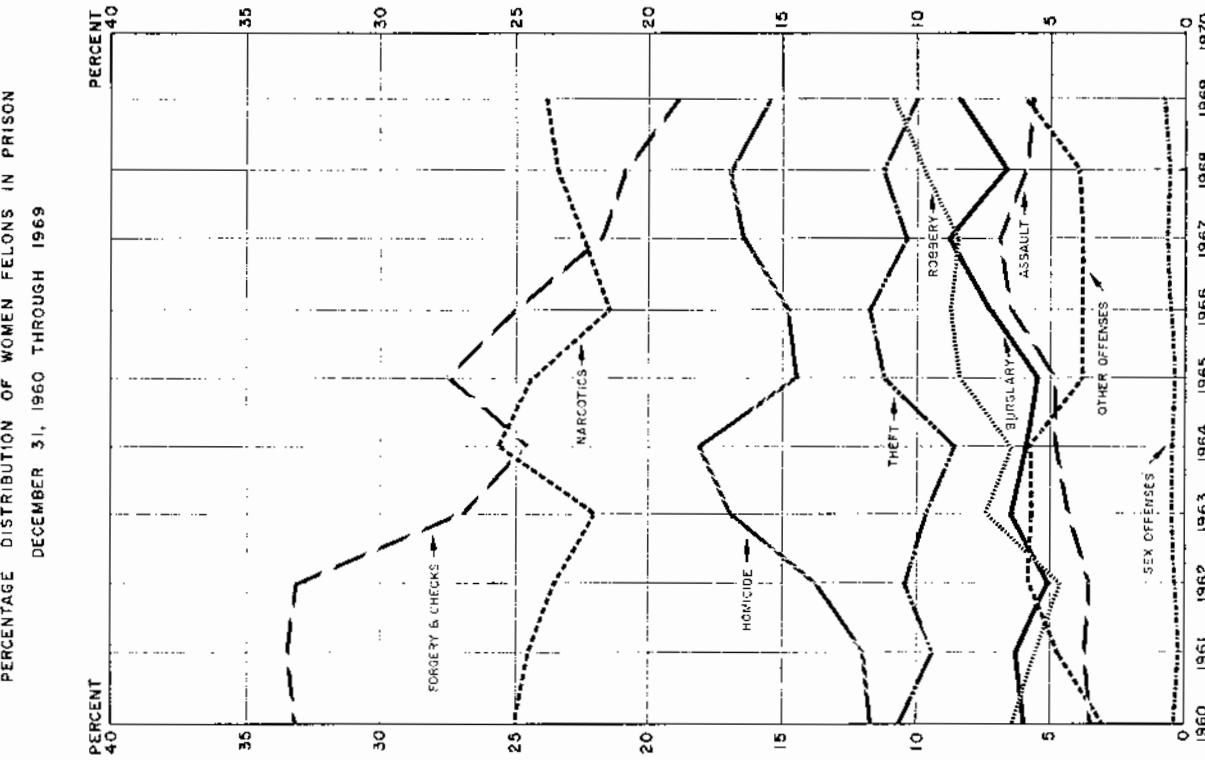


CHART YB
OFFENSE GROUPS

AGE

Although male felons in prison are slightly younger than 20 years ago, median age has never varied more than 1.8 years since 1950. The median age of male felons in prison was 33.6 years in 1950 and 31.8 in 1969.

A small but consistent increase in the percentage of men under 25 years of age has continued for twenty years, Table 25A. In 1950 only 14.3 percent of the male felons in prison on December 31 were under 25 years of age. During the five-year period 1965-1969, around 19 percent of the male felons in prison were under 25 years of age.

TABLE 25A

MEDIAN AGE
MALE FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1950-1969

Year	Number of male felons in prison*	Median age	Percent under 21 years		Percent under 25 years
			Percent under 21 years	Percent under 25 years	
1950	10,101	33.6	1.4	14.3	
1951	10,116	32.8	2.1	16.3	
1952	11,240	32.4	2.2	17.2	
1953	11,649	32.1	2.2	17.5	
1954	12,908	31.8	2.3	17.8	
1955	18,077	32.1	1.9	16.3	
1956	13,038	32.1	2.0	17.3	
1957	14,086	32.0	2.3	17.6	
1958	15,935	31.9	2.6	18.3	
1959	15,843	31.9	2.8	18.5	
1960	17,840	31.9	2.6	18.5	
1961	19,557	31.9	2.2	18.1	
1962	18,950	32.0	2.3	18.4	
1963	20,669	32.4	2.0	17.1	
1964	20,891	32.3	1.7	17.3	
1965	20,467	31.8	2.4	19.2	
1966	21,693	31.8	2.5	19.3	
1967	21,888	31.9	2.4	18.8	
1968	22,410	32.0	2.0	18.3	
1969	21,240	31.8	2.0	19.2	

*Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Care Units.

The median age of women felons in prison on December 31, 1969 was 32.5 years, the lowest median age in eight years. The median age of women in prison during the past 20 years has varied from a low of 30.2 years in 1952 to a high of 33.7 years in 1963. There has not been a consistent pattern in the variation that has occurred in the median age of women in prison, Table 25B. The percent of women in prison under 25 years of age ranged between 18.7 percent and 22.4 percent during 1950-1954 and was 15.4 percent in 1968 and 17.6 percent in 1969.

The percentage distributions of male felon population by age group for the selected three years, 1959, 1964 and 1969, indicate that although there has been some variation within each age group, the variation has not been consistent enough to define a trend, Table 26A. In 1959, 76.2

TABLE 25B
MEDIAN AGE
WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1950-1969

Year	Number of women felons in prison*	Median age	Percent under 21 years	Percent under 25 years
1950	325	31.2	3.4	18.7
1951	388	30.6	6.0	19.3
1952	391	30.2	5.1	20.0
1953	447	30.7	3.4	22.4
1954	643	30.8	4.2	21.0
1955	656	32.6	2.2	16.7
1956	608	32.2	3.0	18.3
1957	667	31.6	2.8	17.4
1958	730	32.1	3.4	19.9
1959	801	32.3	3.2	17.2
1960	817	32.7	3.1	17.0
1961	807	32.3	2.0	16.8
1962	762	32.9	2.8	15.1
1963	674	33.7	1.9	14.5
1964	608	33.3	1.8	14.0
1965	786	33.1	2.3	16.0
1966	836	33.3	2.3	16.3
1967	704	32.8	2.0	15.7
1968	697	33.6	3.0	15.4
1969	619	32.5	2.7	17.6

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Center since 1965 and excludes active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment Control Unit.

TABLE 26A
AGE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

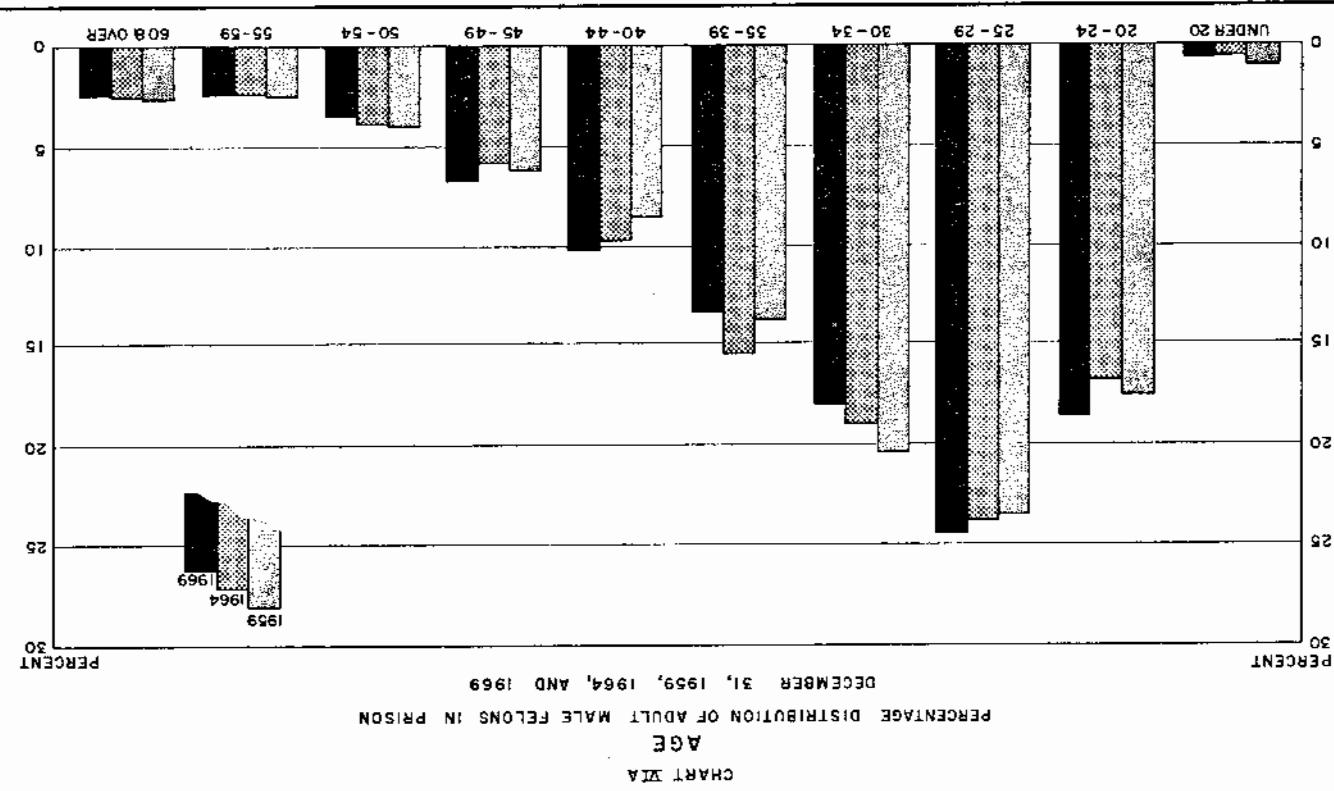
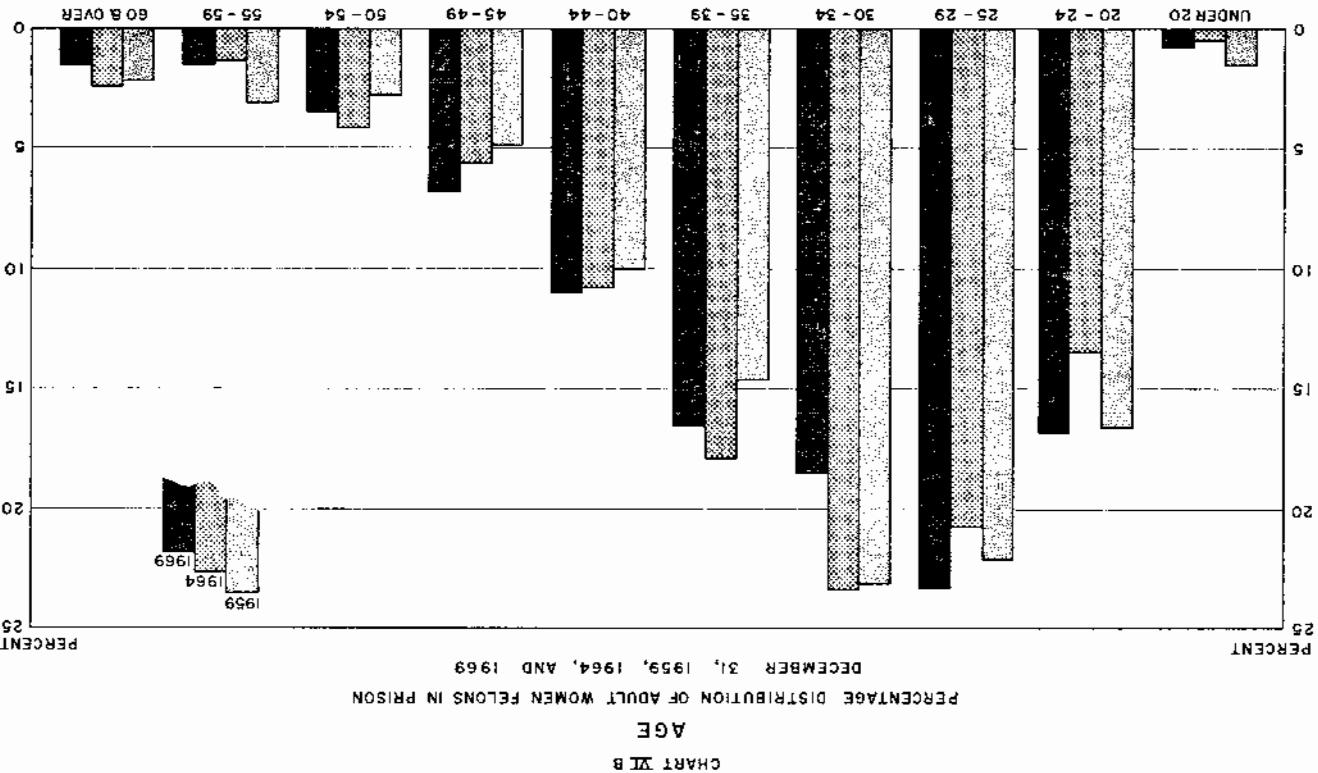
Age	1959	1964	1969
Number of males*.....	15,843	20,591	21,240
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	1.0	0.5	0.6
20-24.....	17.5	16.8	18.6
25-29.....	23.6	23.8	24.4
30-34.....	20.4	19.0	18.0
35-39.....	13.7	15.5	13.3
40-44.....	8.6	9.8	10.2
45-49.....	6.1	5.9	6.7
50-54.....	4.0	3.9	3.5
55-59.....	2.5	2.3	2.3
60 and over.....	2.6	2.5	2.4
Median age in years.....	31.9	32.3	31.8
Percent under 21.....	2.8	1.7	2.0
Percent under 25.....	18.5	17.3	19.2

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit.

TABLE 26B
AGE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Age	1959	1964	1969
Number of women*.....	801	608	619
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	1.6	0.5	0.8
20-24.....	15.6	13.5	16.8
25-29.....	22.1	20.7	23.3
30-34.....	23.1	23.4	18.4
35-39.....	14.6	17.9	16.5
40-44.....	10.0	10.7	11.0
45-49.....	4.9	5.6	6.8
50-54.....	2.8	4.1	3.4
55-59.....	3.1	1.3	1.4
60 and over.....	2.2	2.3	1.6
Median age in years.....	32.3	33.3	32.5
Percent under 21.....	3.2	1.8	2.7
Percent under 25.....	17.2	14.0	17.6

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Units.



ETHNIC GROUPS

White male felons in prison comprised 58.3 percent of the population in 1959 and 53.6 percent in 1969. The percentage of Negroes in the population varied from 22.6 percent in 1959 to 28.5 percent of the population in 1969. Men who were white, Mexican descent, made up between 16 and 17 percent of the prison population in the selected three years, Table 27A.

White women were 57.5 percent of women felons in prison in 1969, and Negro women were 32.0 percent. These two ethnic groups had trends similar to that of male felons with the percentage of white persons in the institutions decreasing and the percentage of Negroes increasing. The percentage of white women of Mexican descent increased to 7.4 percent by the end of 1969, from 4.4 percent in 1959, Table 27B.

TABLE 27A

ETHNIC GROUPS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Ethnic group	1959	1964	1969
Number of males*	15,843	20,591	21,240
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	58.3	54.9	53.6
White, Mexican descent.....	16.8	16.8	16.4
Negro.....	22.6	26.6	28.5
Other.....	2.3	1.7	1.5

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Units.

TABLE 27B

ETHNIC GROUPS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Ethnic group	1959	1964	1969
Number of women*	801	608	619
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	62.5	52.5	57.5
White, Mexican descent.....	4.4	5.9	7.4
Negro.....	29.5	38.5	32.0
Other.....	3.6	3.1	3.1

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Units.

PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD

The percentage of male felons in prison in 1969 who had served one or more prior prison commitments was 42.6 percent. This was a continuation of a downward trend in the percentage of inmates with prior prison experience.

The percentage of men who had served prior jail or juvenile commitments, however, continued to rise, Table 28A. At the close of 1959, only 39.1 percent of the imprisoned male felons had served jail or juvenile sentences previously, but in 1969 this percentage had increased to 46.1. These trends are shown graphically in Chart VII-A.

TABLE 28A
PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Type of prior commitment served	1959	1964	1969
Number of males*	15,843	20,591	21,240
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
No prior commitment.....	12.0	10.7	11.3
Prior jail or juvenile only.....	39.1	42.1	46.1
Prior prison commitment.....	48.9	47.2	42.6
One prison.....	25.5	24.4	21.9
Two prison.....	11.9	12.0	10.8
Three prison.....	5.9	5.8	5.5
Four or more prison.....	5.6	5.0	4.4

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Units.

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Center and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit.

Women felons who had served prior prison commitments comprised 26.6 percent of the women prison population in 1969. This was approximately 4 percentage points more than the 22.7 percent in 1959. The percentage of women with no prior commitment experience was 26.2 percent in 1969, which was the first year women with prior prison experience formed a larger percentage of the institution population than did women with no prior commitment history, Table 28B. Prior commitment trends for women felons may be seen in Chart VII-B.

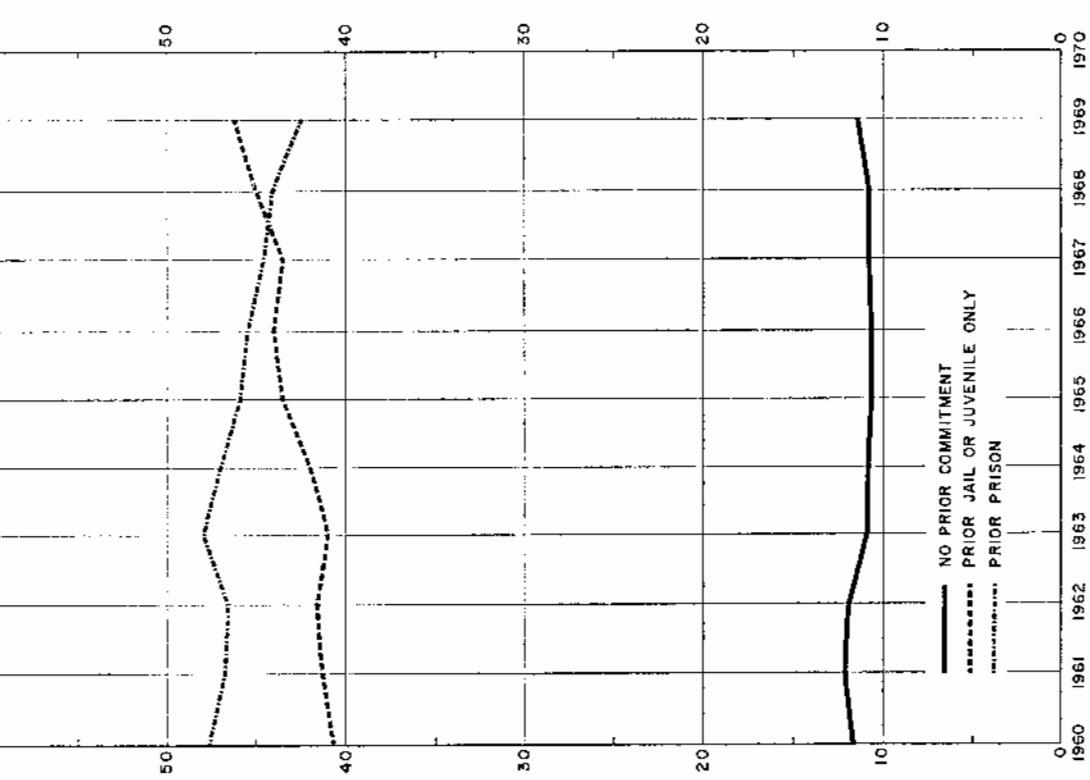


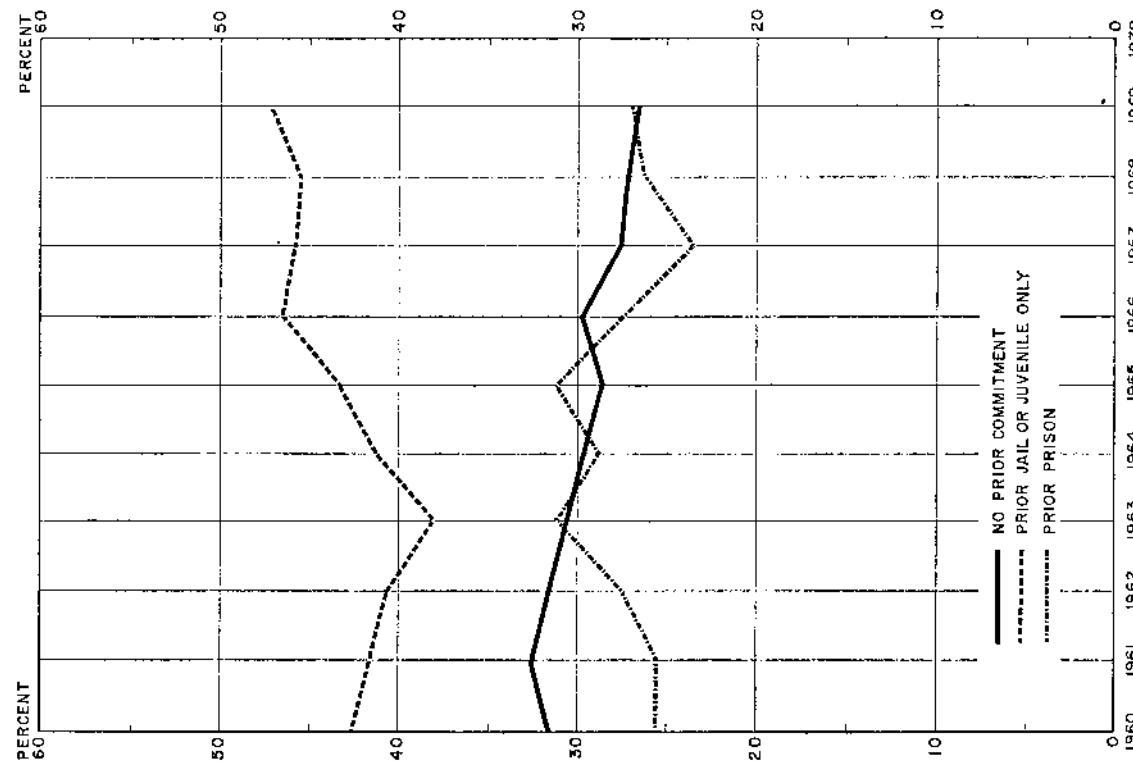
TABLE 28B

PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Type of prior commitment served	1959	1964	1969
Number of women*	801	608	610
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
No prior commitment.....	31.0	29.8	26.2
Prior jail or juvenile only -	46.3	41.3	47.2
Prior prison commitment -	22.7	28.9	26.6
One prison.....	16.4	18.6	20.0
Two prison.....	4.1	7.7	4.0
Three prison.....	1.1	1.6	1.3
Four or more prison.....	1.1	1.0	1.3

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Center and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Center Unit.

CHART III B
PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
DECEMBER 31, 1960 THROUGH 1969

**STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PAROLE**

Male felons in prison who had not been paroled since admission were 71.9 percent of the California prison population on December 31, 1969. The other 28.1 percent of the men in prison had been paroled and returned as violators one or more times. Included in this 28.1 percent were the 5.6 percent of the total male population who had been returned to prison from parole three or more times, Table 29A. Although

TABLE 29A
STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PAROLE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Status with reference to parole	1959	1964	1969
Number of males*	15,843	20,591	21,240
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not paroled since commitment.....	76.0	66.0	71.9
Paroled and returned.....	24.0	34.0	28.1
Once as violator.....	18.9	22.4	14.9
Twice as violator.....	4.2	8.5	7.6
Three or more times as violator.....	0.9	8.1	5.6

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Centers and active parolees in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit.

small, percentage-wise, this category of multiple parole violators has increased noticeably over the years from 0.9 percent of the 1959 prison population.

Women felons had a higher percentage of parole violators in the prison population than did the male felons, Table 29B. The percentage of women who had been paroled and returned three times or more was 12.6 percent in 1969. This continued an upward trend from 2.8 percent in 1959 and 10.0 percent in 1964.

TABLE 29B
STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PAROLE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS IN PRISON
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Status with reference to parole	1959	1964	1969
Number of women*	801	608	619
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not paroled since commitment.....	71.9	58.2	64.3
Paroled and returned.....	28.1	41.8	35.7
Once as violator.....	20.3	19.2	16.3
Twice as violator.....	6.0	12.6	6.8
Three or more times as violator.....	2.8	10.0	12.6

* Excludes felons in the Reception-Guidance Center and active parolees in the Narcotic Control Unit.

FELONS RELEASED FROM PRISON

Nearly all felons who are committed to the Director of Corrections are returned to society. Less than two percent have died in prison.

Any person sentenced by superior court to the Director of Corrections for a felony offense received either an indeterminate sentence or a definite sentence of life or death. Indeterminate sentences have minimum and maximum terms which are specified in State statutes. The statutes also provide that the minimum time to be served in prison before release may be increased by court findings, as: prior conviction, use or possession of deadly weapon, or one or more consecutive sentences.

The Adult Authority which sets terms for male felons and the Women's Board of Terms and Parole for the women felons determine the actual length of time an inmate must serve for each offense within statutory limits. The board interviews each inmate and studies his case history and his institution progress record before deciding the time he will serve in the institution and on parole. Each board has the authority to return an individual to prison for violation of parole and to re-release him. A person with an indeterminate sentence may be discharged directly from prison.

In this report, time in prison before release is studied separately for felons serving their first term under the present offense and for felons who have been returned to prison after parole violation. The time served by a person after return to an institution from parole cannot be specifically differentiated as to the proportion of time attributed to the original offense and the additional proportion attributed to the behavior while on parole.

METHOD OF RELEASE

Most men released from prison are released to parole supervision. In 1969, exactly 94 percent of the male felons released were paroled.

In 1968, this percentage had been 92.0 percent, thus an increase in 1969 of 2.0 percentage points in the proportion of men released to parole and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of men released at expiration of sentence and those who died. Only 4.8 percent of men released in 1969 were discharged at expiration of sentence and 1.2 percent died, Table 30A. The method of release data were summarized in Table 3.

Among men first released, the percentage paroled increased from 93.2 percent in 1968 to 94.7 percent in 1969. Those re-released after return with a new commitment showed an even greater increase in the percentage paroled, from 92.9 in 1968 to 97.2 in 1969. Although a generally lower percentage of men were repareded after return without a new

TABLE 30A

METHOD OF RELEASE MALE FELONS RELEASED FROM PRISON 1968 and 1969

Method of release	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,544	100.0	7,674	100.0
Parole	6,021	92.0	7,217	94.0
Regular units	5,512	84.7	6,820	88.9
Narcotic Treatment-Control Units and short term return units	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expiration of sentence	479	7.3	391	5.1
Death	429	6.6	366	4.8
Execution	94	1.4	91	1.2
First release	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parole	3,564	93.2	4,422	94.7
Expiration of sentence	203	5.3	182	3.9
Death	67	1.5	65	1.4
Execution	.....	.....	.....	.....
Re-release	2,720	.....	3,905	.....
From regular units after return with new commitment	741	100.0	908	100.0
Parole	688	92.9	941	97.2
Expiration of sentence	29	3.9	13	1.3
Death	24	3.2	14	1.5
Execution	.....	.....	.....	.....
From regular units after return without new commitment	1,488	100.0	1,640	100.0
Parole	1,290	86.7	1,463	89.2
Expiration of sentence	186	12.5	165	10.1
Death	12	0.8	12	0.7
From Narcotic Treatment-Control Units and short term return units	491	100.0	397	100.0
Parole	479	97.6	391	98.5
Expiration of sentence	11	2.2	6	1.5
Death	1	0.2	1	..

commitment, this group also showed an increase from 86.7 percent in 1968 to 89.2 percent in 1969. Of men released from Narcotic Treatment-Control Units and short term return units, 97.6 percent went to parole in 1968 and 98.5 percent in 1969.

Nearly 98 percent of women felons who were released in 1969 were paroled. Of those released for the first time the percentage paroled was even higher, 99.6 percent, Table 30B. Only 2.0 percent of women felons were released at expiration of sentence and only two women died in prison during 1969.

TABLE 30B
METHOD OF RELEASE
WOMEN FELONS RELEASED FROM PRISON
1968 and 1969

Method of release	1968		1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	604	100.0	497	100.0
Parole	593	98.2	485	97.6
Expiration of sentence	11	1.8	10	2.0
Death	--	--	2	0.4
Execution	--	--	--	--
First release	320	100.0	246	100.0
Parole	318	99.4	245	99.6
Expiration of sentence	2	0.6	1	0.4
Death	--	--	--	--
Execution	--	--	--	--
Re-release	284	--	251	--
After return with new commitment	42	100.0	41	100.0
Parole	42	100.0	39	95.2
Expiration of sentence	--	--	1	2.4
Death	--	--	1	2.4
After return without new commitment	242	100.0	210	100.0
Parole	233	96.3	201	95.7
Expiration of sentence	9	3.7	9	4.3
Death	--	--	--	--

TIME SERVED BEFORE PAROLE

More men were paroled in 1969 than in any year since 1965. Of the 7,917 men paroled in 1969, 4,222 were first paroled, 941 repareded after return with a new California commitment and 1,854 repareded after return without a new California commitment.

Time in the institution is studied by the status of the inmate at the time of parole: (1) first parole, (2) repareole after return with a new California felony commitment and (3) repareole after return without a new California felony commitment. In Table 31A, group (3) is further classified to exclude men who were repareded from short term return units or from Narcotic Treatment-Control Units. The stay in these units is intentionally short as part of the program. Thus, the median time served by men in group (3) who were returned to conventional programs has been shown separately to avoid distortion.

Men paroled for the first time in 1969 served a median of 36 months before release. The median was the same in 1968, but in earlier years, from 1950-1967, median time served ranged only between 24-30 months.

TABLE 31A

TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON
BEFORE LAST PAROLE BY YEAR
MALE FELONS PAROLED
1950 through 1969

Method of release	First parole			Rep parole after return to prison		
	With near California commitment			Without new California commitment		
	Number	Median time served in months	Total number paroled	Number	Median time including special units	Number excluded serving special unit
Total	604	407	100.0	2,330	27	149
Parole	593	485	97.6	2,382	30	39
Expiration of sentence	11	10	2.0	2,495	30	42
Death	--	2	0.4	3,181	2,717	45
Execution	--	--	--	3,272	2,874	42
First release	320	246	100.0	3,093	30	269
Parole	318	245	99.6	3,089	30	251
Expiration of sentence	2	1	0.4	3,419	2,975	44
Death	--	--	--	4,117	3,657	45
Execution	--	--	--	3,738	3,253	39
Re-release	284	--	251	4,117	3,657	44
After return with new commitment	42	41	100.0	4,345	30	295
Parole	42	41	100.0	4,871	24	45
Expiration of sentence	--	--	--	5,751	4,637	30
Death	--	--	--	5,907	4,937	45
After return without new commitment	242	210	100.0	5,689	27	448
Parole	233	201	95.7	7,457	27	39
Expiration of sentence	9	9	4.3	5,415	27	39
Death	--	--	--	5,821	30	33
After return with new California commitment	242	210	100.0	5,821	30	33
Parole	233	201	95.7	7,457	27	39
Expiration of sentence	9	9	4.3	5,415	27	39
Death	--	--	--	5,821	30	33
After return without a new California commitment	242	210	100.0	7,216	4,611	30
Parole	233	201	95.7	7,216	4,611	30
Expiration of sentence	9	9	4.3	7,216	4,611	30
Death	--	--	--	7,216	4,611	30
1965	8,163	4,821	30	684	33	618
1966	6,490	3,809	30	708	33	1,097
1967	6,709	4,012	30	791	35	1,123
1968	6,021	3,554	36	688	37	1,087
1969	7,217	4,422	36	941	39	1,854

* Includes felons repareded from Narcotic Treatment-Control Units and Short term return units.

† Excludes felons repareded from Narcotic Treatment-Control Units and Short term return units.

Men repareded in 1969 after return without a new California commitment served a median of 39 months. This was the longest median time served by this group since 1957.

Men repareded in 1969 after return with a new California commitment served a median of 19 months after return. If men returned to short term programs are included, the median time served becomes 15 months. Chart VIII-A shows the trend in median time served by each of the three principal groups, excluding men returned to short term programs.

In 1969, 485 women felons were released to parole. This was the smallest number released since 1965. Of these, 245 were paroled for

the first time after serving a median of 17 months. The number (201) of women reparedoled after return without a new commitment was almost as great as those first paroled. Those reparedoled women served a median of 10 months after return. Table 31B. Trends in time served before parole are shown in Chart VIII-B.

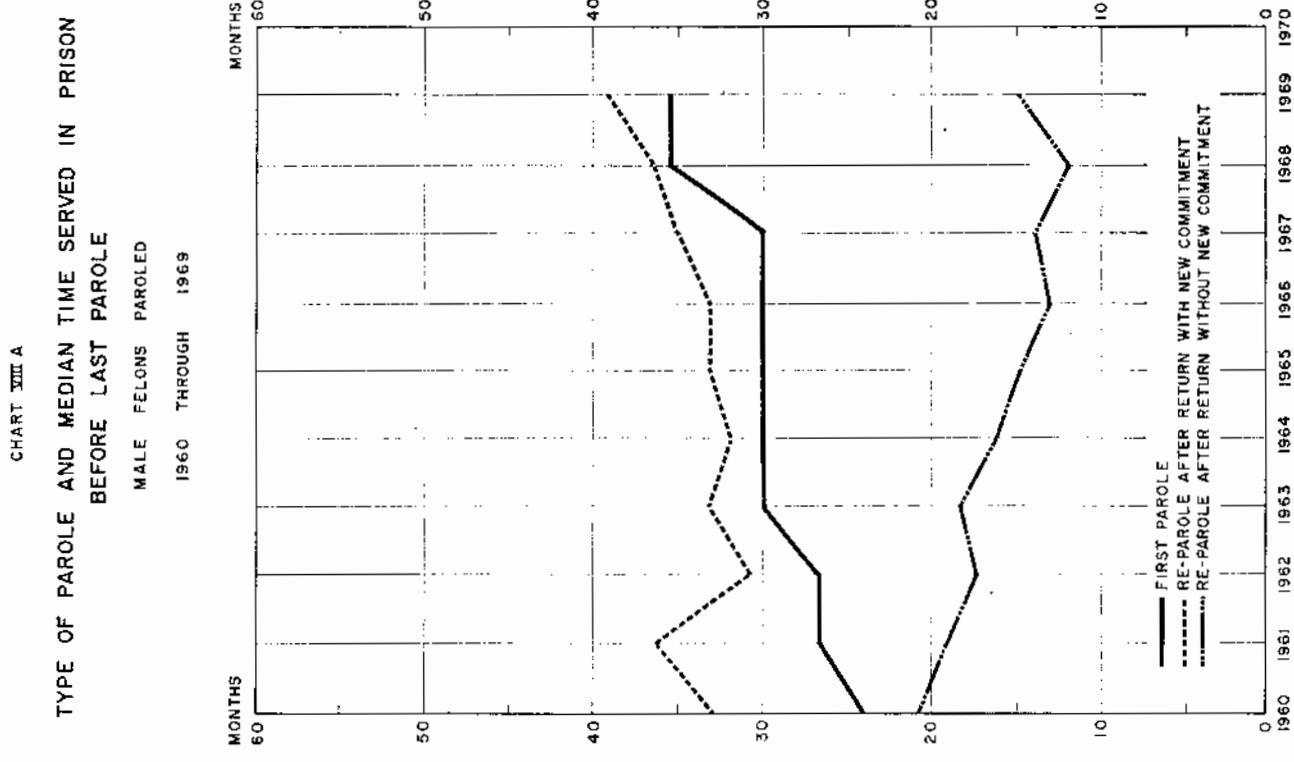
FIRST PAROLE—OFFENSE, ETHNIC GROUP AND TIME SERVED

When an individual is paroled for the first time, the length of time he served before parole can be related to his offense. On the other hand, time served by felons who have been returned to prison may be based not only on the original offense but also on subsequent actions committed while on parole. Therefore, the only parole group to be tabulated by offense in this report is the group of inmates released for the first time.

TABLE 31B
TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON
BEFORE LAST PAROLE BY YEAR
WOMEN FELONS PAROLED
1950 through 1969

Year of parole	Total number paroled	First parole		Reparole after return to prison		
		Number	Median time served in months	With new Calif. commitment	Median time served in months	Number
1950	163	128	26	4	--	31
1951	115	82	20	3	--	30
1952	177	155	26	4	--	18
1953	200	163	24	13	--	24
1954	190	148	23	9	--	33
1955	230	187	24	9	--	34
1956	275	195	25	18	--	62
1957	244	182	24	15	--	47
1958	320	251	24	25	--	44
1959	359	253	24	20	--	86
1960	412	278	29	23	105	15
1961	558	382	20	46	23	130*
1962	617	410	17	44	22	143*
1963	546	310	15	48	20	188*
1964	541	294	13	60	18	187*
1965	462	273	12	51	16	138*
1966	558	298	14	62	18	198
1967	623	334	17	42	21.5	247
1968	593	318	18	42	24.5	233
1969	485	246	17	39	19	201

* Excludes women reparedoled from Narcotic Treatment Control Units 4 in 1961, 8 in 1962, 10 in 1963, 12 in 1964, and 5 in 1965. The first Unit opened on August 1, 1960 and closed during 1965.



The median time in prison for all offenses was 36 months for men paroled for the first time in 1969. The range for the middle 80 percent of cases was 19-70 months. The only offenses for which median time was greater than 30 months were first and second degree murder. In general, assaultive offenses resulted in longer time spent in prison than did crimes against property, with the exception of first degree burglary for which the median was 40 months. Drug offenders remained in prison a median of 26.5 months for dangerous drugs and 47 months for opiate derivative offenses, Table 32A.

In 1969 median time served for all offenses was lowest for whites (35 months) and highest for whites of Mexican descent (38.5 months). This difference is related to the type of offense rather than to the ethnic group. As explained in the chapter, Felons Newly Received From Court, the ethnic group distribution is not equal in each offense group.

Looking at the ethnic breakdown for each offense, it is easier to find similarities rather than differences in time served, and some of the differences that are found may be attributed to the fact that the groups contain so few cases.

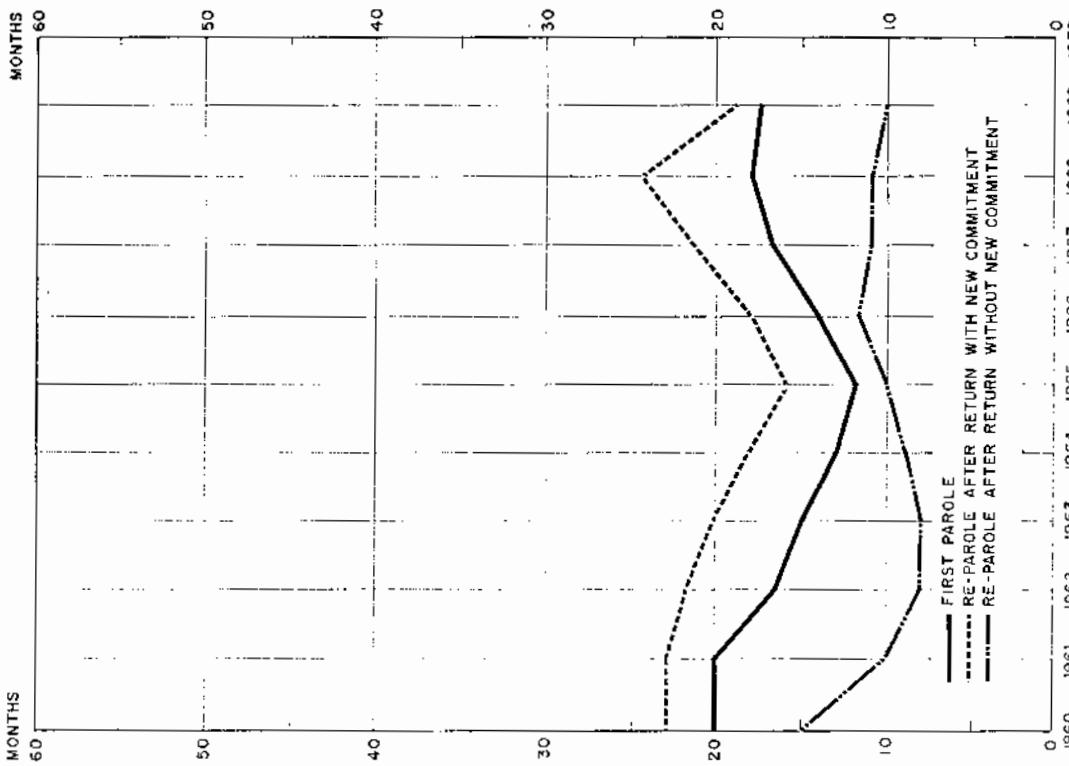
The largest offense group was burglary second degree with 686 men. The ethnic distribution of this group was similar to the distribution for all offenses. White felons in this offense group served a median of 30 months, whites of Mexican descent served 25 months and Negroes served 28 months. The time served range of the middle 80 percent in each ethnic group was 18-36, 18-42 and 19-48 months, respectively.

The second largest offense group, robbery first degree, contained a disproportionate number of Negroes but the differences in time served were slight: white, 50 months; white, Mexican descent, 48 months; and Negro, 48 months. The time in institution before first parole spanned 35-87, 32-74 and 36-80 months, respectively.

Median time served for opiate derivative offenses ranged from a low of 41 months for whites to a high of 50 months for whites of Mexican descent, and the latter group made up more than half of the total. Median time in institution for marijuana offenses was 30 months for whites, 39 months for whites of Mexican descent and 37 months for Negroes. Both the whites of Mexican descent and the Negroes comprised a higher proportion of this offense group than of the all offense group.

Among the 245 women felons released to first parole in 1969 the median time served for all offenses was 17 months. For the largest offense group, forgery and checks, the median time in the institution was 16 months. The next largest group served 22 months for drug offenses, Table 32B. The available figures for ethnic breakdown show that white women served a median of 15 months while Negro women served 18 months before release to parole. There was not a sufficient number of cases in each offense-ethnic group with which to compute significant medians.

CHART III-B
TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON
BEFORE LAST PAROLE
WOMEN FELONS PAROLED
1960 THROUGH 1969



Selected offense groups	Male felons paroled for the first time												
	Offense, ethnic group and time served in prison												
	Total	White	Mexican descent	Native	Other	Time served	Time served in months	Time served in months	Time served in months	Time served in months	Median	Median middle number	Median middle number
All offenses*	4,422	36	19-70	2,603	35	18-69	580	38.5	21-72	1,189	36	23-72	50
Murder 1st	31	144	91-266	14	14	45	75	54-111	4	0	4	48	43
Murder 2nd	84	73.5	48-102	45	45	75	54-76	0	0	8	28	23	22
Misdemeanor 1st	82	48	48	45	45	45	54-76	48	48	8	37	43	48-90
Misdemeanor 2nd	31	144	91-266	14	14	45	75	54-111	4	0	4	48	43
All offenses*	4,422	36	19-70	2,603	35	18-69	580	38.5	21-72	1,189	36	23-72	50
Burglary 1st	107	40	30-83	448	30	31-69	67	42	31-69	11	25	18-42	6
Burglary 2nd	188	28.5	18-53	1121	29	17-49	160	24	18-42	16	24	18-42	6
Petty theft with property	216	24	18-42	109	30	18-36	160	24	18-42	22	24	18-46	6
Petty theft without property	107	24	18-42	109	42	18-42	160	24	18-42	24	24	18-46	6
Grand theft except auto	188	28.5	18-53	1121	29	17-49	160	24	18-42	49	29	20-59	2
Grand theft except auto	107	24	18-42	109	42	18-42	160	24	18-42	49	29	20-59	2
Robbery 1st	18	30	18-36	121	29	17-49	160	24	18-42	49	29	20-59	2
Robbery 2nd	216	24	18-42	109	42	18-42	160	24	18-42	22	24	18-46	6
Arson	188	28.5	18-53	1121	29	17-49	160	24	18-42	49	29	20-59	2
Arson	107	24	18-42	109	42	18-42	160	24	18-42	24	24	18-46	6
Forgery and checks	495	24	17-39	382	24	18-42	37	24	18-42	70	24	18-36	6
Forgery and checks	122	48	30-84	68	47	24-84	23	48	34-80	28	54.5	31-90	3
Break & enter with child	109	42	30-94	85	40	28-91	10	40	34-94	7	11	24-97	2
Break & enter with child	33	48	31-98	24	24	35-94	2	24	36-75	49	48	36-80	2
Plate derivative	227	47	31-72	68	41	24-67	118	50	24-67	24	24	24-75	2
Marajuana	390	26	23-60	196	30	23-48	83	39	24-60	49	48	23-61	2
Dangerous drugs	40	26.5	18-5	196	24	15-42	2	24	15-42	119	37	23-61	2
Dangerous drugs	227	47	31-72	68	41	24-67	118	50	24-67	24	24	24-75	2
Break & enter with intent	109	42	30-94	85	40	28-91	10	40	34-94	7	11	24-97	2
Break & enter with intent	33	48	31-98	24	24	35-94	2	24	36-75	49	48	36-80	2
Note: Median computed for 16 or more cases. * Includes offenders not shown.													

1969

OFFENSE, ETHNIC GROUP AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON
MALE FELONS PAROLED FOR THE FIRST TIME
TABLE 32A

Selected offense groups									
OFFENSES, ETHNIC GROUP AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON									
TABLE 32B									
All offenses	Total	White	American descent	White	Time served	Time served	Number	Middle range	Middle range
Murdering other	245	17	10-39	149	15	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Assault with deadly weapon	26	15	9-32	12	-	-	10-38	9-28	9-28
Grand theft except auto	17	16	9-30	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Forgery and checks	59	59	9-29	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Robbery and dangerous drugs	38	22	9-28	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Narcotics and dangerous drugs	245	17	10-39	149	15	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
All offenses	Total	White	American descent	White	Time served	Time served	Number	Middle range	Middle range
Murdering other	26	15	9-32	12	-	-	10-38	9-28	9-28
Assault with deadly weapon	17	16	9-30	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Grand theft except auto	59	59	9-29	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Forgery and checks	38	22	9-28	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Narcotics and dangerous drugs	245	17	10-39	149	15	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
All offenses	Total	White	American descent	White	Time served	Time served	Number	Middle range	Middle range
Murdering other	26	15	9-32	12	-	-	10-38	9-28	9-28
Assault with deadly weapon	17	16	9-30	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Grand theft except auto	59	59	9-29	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Forgery and checks	38	22	9-28	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Narcotics and dangerous drugs	245	17	10-39	149	15	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
All offenses	Total	White	American descent	White	Time served	Time served	Number	Middle range	Middle range
Murdering other	26	15	9-32	12	-	-	10-38	9-28	9-28
Assault with deadly weapon	17	16	9-30	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Grand theft except auto	59	59	9-29	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Forgery and checks	38	22	9-28	3	-	-	10-43	14-5	14-5
Narcotics and dangerous drugs	245	17	10-39	149	15	-	10-43	14-5	14-5

Note: Medians computed for 15 or more cases.
* Includes offenses not shown.

DISCHARGE FROM PRISON AT EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE

Only 366 men were discharged from prison at expiration of sentence in 1969. The number of men discharged has decreased sharply since 1965 when the number was 1,063. Approximately half of the men discharged had never been paroled. Almost half were discharged from prison after return from parole without a new commitment. Only 13 men were discharged from prison after return from parole with a new California commitment, Table 33A.

The median time served by men before first release by discharge in 1969 was 19 months. This was exactly half as long as the median time served by men who were discharged after return with a new California commitment. The time served after return without a new commitment was less, 14 months. Trends in time served by the three groups are shown in Chart IX.

TABLE 33A

TYPE OF DISCHARGE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON
DURING LAST STAY BEFORE DISCHARGE BY YEAR
MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON AT EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
1950 through 1969

Year of discharge	Total number discharged	First release by discharge			Discharged after return from parole		
		Median time served in mos.	Number	With new Calif. commitment	Median time served in mos.	Number	Without new Calif. commitment
1950	783	340	24	31	42	412	18
1951	982	474	24	45	43	403	20
1952	579	308	24	33	51	238	18
1953	822	429	24	71	48	322	20.5
1954	776	378	24	62	48.5	336	20
1955	1,016	491	30	98	48	427	19
1956	1,037	619	30	112	55	376	18
1957	866	490	24	111	58	215	19
1958	927	551	24	91	40	285	17
1959	1,324	722	24	147	33	455	16
1960	1,016	491	30	98	48	427	19
1961	662	354	24	75	36	233	17
1962	780	426	24	73	33	281	16
1963	655	276	21	60	31	319	14
1964	942	377	21	125	30	440	14
1965	1,063	423	24	84	33.5	225	17
1966	704	302	12	52	30	350	14
1967	630	279	15	68	27	283	13
1968	429	203	19	29	32	197	11
1969	366	182	13	38	13	171	14

CHART IX

TYPE OF DISCHARGE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON
BEFORE DISCHARGE

MALE FELONS RELEASED FROM PRISON BY DISCHARGE

1960 THROUGH 1969

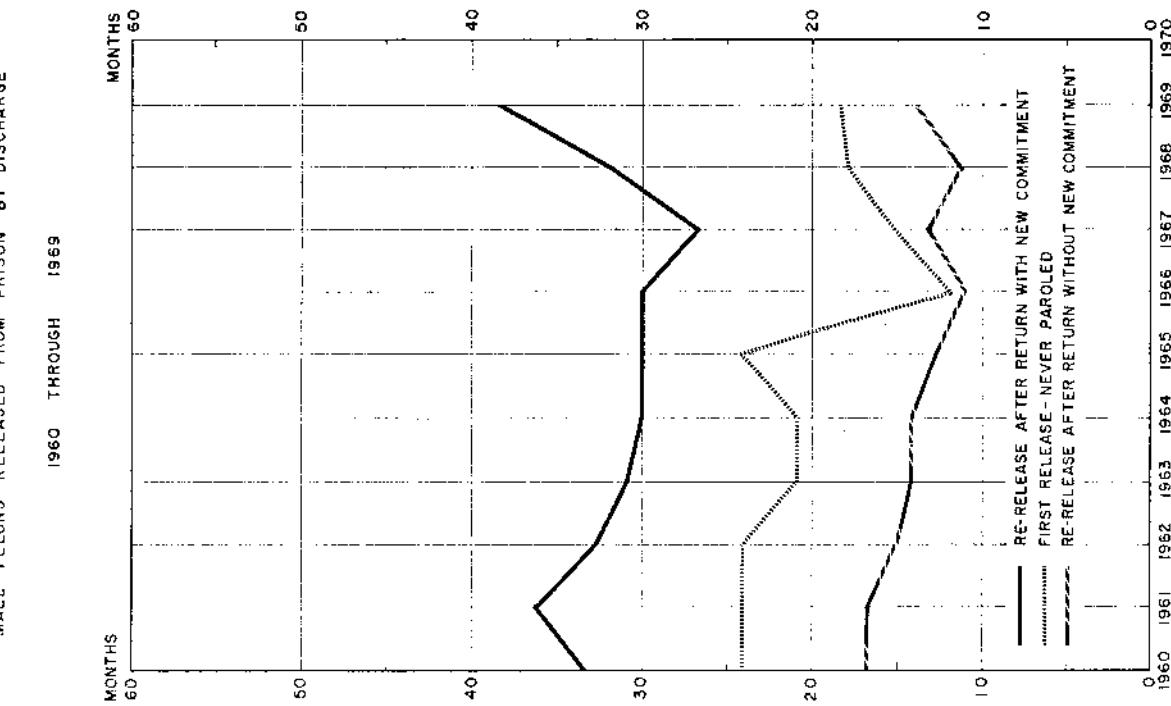


TABLE 33B

TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY YEAR
WOMEN FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON AT EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
1950 through 1969

Year of discharge	Total number discharged	First release by discharge	Discharged after return from parole	
			With new Calif. commitment	Without new Calif. commitment
1950	9	1	--	8
1951	3	1	--	2
1952	5	3	--	2
1953	-	-	--	-
1954	2	2	--	-
1955	1	--	--	1
1956	2	--	--	2
1957	3	2	--	1
1958	6	1	--	5
1959	21	4	--	17
1960	16	1	--	16
1961	10	4	--	6
1962	10	2	--	7
1963	6	1	--	4
1964	12	4	--	8
1965	17	1	--	16
1966	15	1	--	13
1967	18	2	--	16
1968	11	2	--	9
1969	10	--	--	9

Note: The total women discharged from prison each year are so few that computation of median time would not be meaningful.

Only 10 women were released from prison at expiration of sentence in 1969. All had been previously paroled and returned to prison, Table 33B.

Among the 182 men released for the first time in 1969 by discharge at expiration of sentence, 84 had been committed for escape from jail or county camp. They served a median of 12 months before release, Table 34.

DEATH

In 1969, 91 men died in prison. Of these, 65 had never been paroled. For all those who died in prison, the median time served before death was 31 months, with a range from less than one month to 350 months. The median age at death was 45 years; the youngest man was 21 years old and the oldest was 77 years.

Two women died in prison in 1969. One was 58 years old and had never been paroled. She had served 80 months in prison. The other was 66 years old, had been returned from parole, and served 37 months after return.

TABLE 34
OFFENSE AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON
MALE FELONS FIRST RELEASED FROM PRISON BY DISCHARGE AT EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
1968 and 1969

Selected offense groups*	1968		1969		Median time served in months
	Number	Median time served in months	Number	Median time served in months	
All offenses†	203	18	182	19	
Burglary 2nd	27	24	14	--	
Forgery and checks	25	25	13	--	
Escape from jail or county camp	88	12	84	12	

* Only offense groups with 20 or more cases in at least one of the two years are shown. Median computed for 15 or more cases.
 † Includes offenses not shown.

TABLE 35
DEATH SENTENCE
1950 through 1969

Year	Felons received with death sentence	Executed	Total	Commutated	New trial reversed sentence*	Died while awaiting execution	FELONS RECEIVED WITH DEATH SENTENCE AND DISPOSITION OF DEATH SENTENCE CASES				
							Disposition of death sentence cases	Death sentence removed	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
1950-1954	66	39	14	4	10	3					
1955	17	7	1	--	1	--					
1956	11	6	4	--	4	--					
1957	11	9	2	--	2	--					
1958	17†	8	2	1	1	--					
1959	10	9	5	3	2	1					
1960-1964	60	35	20	7	13	3					
1965	9	9†	2	--	2	--					
1966	14	5	1	--	1	--					
1967	10	9	6	--	6	--					
1968	12	6	4	3	1	--					
1969	15†	6	7	4	3	--					
1970-1974	102	29	49	14	35	--					
1975	18	9	7	4	3	--					
1976	20	8	8	2	6	--					
1977	21	11†	6	4	2	--					
1978	24	1	10	4	6	--					
1979	19	--	18	--	18	--					
1980-1984	110	1	85	6	79	--					
1985	23	--	24	--	24	--					
1986	27	--	14	6	9	--					
1987	20	1	17	1	16	--					
1988	27†	--	4	--	4	--					
1989	14	--	26	--	26	--					

* Includes cases found insane while awaiting execution.
 † Includes one woman.

California has not executed any person since April 1967. The number of persons received in prison with death sentences was 110 for the five-year period, 1965 through 1969, which was eight persons more than the 102 received with death sentences during the previous five years, and one was executed. Months from admission with death sentence to execution during the past 20 years are shown in Table 36.

TABLE 36
MONTHS FROM ADMISSION WITH DEATH SENTENCE TO EXECUTION

FELONS EXECUTED	MONTHS FROM ADMISSION WITH DEATH SENTENCE TO EXECUTION				1960-1964
	Month*	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent	
Total	39	100.0	35	100.0	29
8-12	22	56.4	9	25.7	5
13-18	9	23.1	5	14.3	16
19-24	2	5.1	84.8	40.0	65.2
25-30	3	7.7	92.3	5.7	68.6
31-36	2	5.1	97.4	2	74.3
37-48	1	2.6	100.0	7	80.0
49 and over	1	--	--	--	4†
					1
					100.0

* During 1965-1969 only one man was executed. He was committed for murder 1st and was in prison 30 months before execution on April 12, 1967.

† One woman.

The parole population on December 31, 1969 was higher than ever before in the history of the State. Although there were 13,027 felons under parole supervision at the close of the year, the rate of parole population per 100,000 State population (65.1) was less than at the close of 1965 (68.0), 1964 (67.4), and 1962 (68.3).

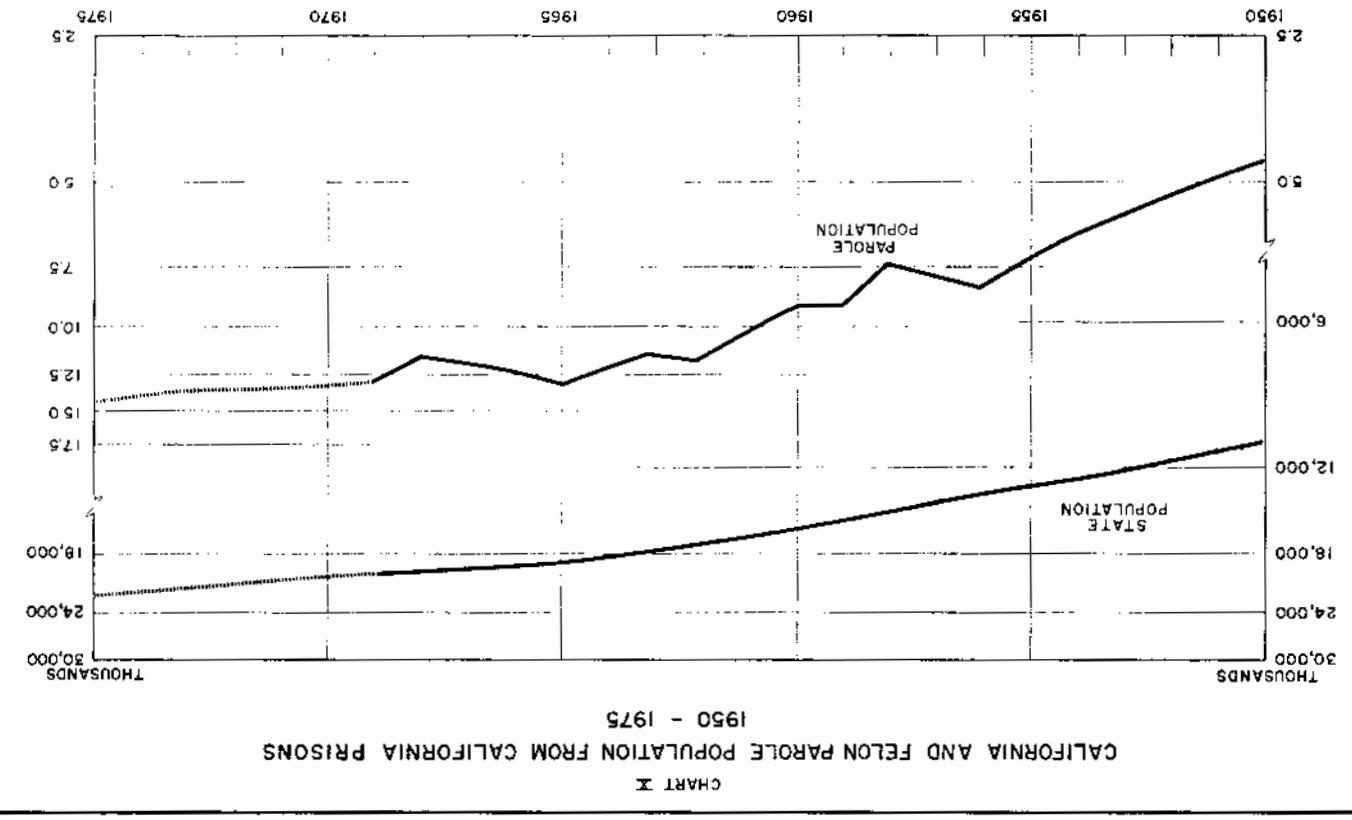
Almost 1,200 more felons were under parole supervision at the end of 1969 than the year before, an increase of over ten percent, Table 37. The trends in parole population and State population are compared in Chart X. Parole supervision provides assistance and guidance to the parolee during his adjustment to life outside the correctional institution.

The parole population is the result of the movement of parolees into and out of the parole system. Persons enter the active parole population by being released to parole from prison or by being reinstated to active parole status after suspension. They leave the active parole population by being discharged from parole at completion of sentence, by pardon or commutation, by death or by being suspended.

TABLE 37
FELON PAROLE POPULATION FROM CALIFORNIA PRISONS
RATE PER CALIFORNIA STATE POPULATION AND
ANNUAL CHANGE IN PAROLE POPULATION
December 31, 1953 through 1969

December 31	Parole population	Rate of parole population per 100,000 State population*	Annual change in parole population	
			Number	Percent
1953	6,024	48.9	+582	+9.7
1954	6,606	51.8	+582	+8.8
1955	7,185	54.1	+579	+13.7
1956	8,169	58.9	984	-3.4
1957	7,893	54.6	-276	-6.1
1958	7,410	49.4	-483	24.2
1959	9,200	59.1	1,790	
1960	9,303	57.6	103	1.1
1961	10,006	59.7	703	7.6
1962	11,856	68.3	1,850	18.5
1963	11,502	64.1	-354	-3.0
1964	12,447	67.4	945	8.2
1965	12,866	68.0	419	3.4
1966	12,461	64.6	-405	-3.2
1967	12,093	61.1	-459	-3.7
1968	11,833	59.3	-169	-1.4
1969	13,027	65.1	1,194	10.1

* Estimates of State population from State Department of Finance, Financial and Population Research Section publication.



CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS ON PAROLE

Comparing the male felon movement on parole during 1969 with 1968, the number received on parole was greater in 1969 in spite of a decrease in men reinstated to parole, Table 38. A decrease occurred in the number of men removed from parole: fewer men were discharged from parole and fewer men were suspended. The result was an increase in male parole population of over 1,200 men to a total of exactly 12,000 men in the parole population on December 31, 1969.

The women felon parole population was 1,027 women at the close of 1969, which was 42 women less than the 1,069 being supervised one year previously. The number paroled from prison in 1969 was less than during 1968. This was also true of the number reinstated to active parole supervision and of the number suspended. Approximately the same number of women were discharged from parole during 1968 as in 1969, 249 and 254, respectively, Table 38.

TABLE 38
MOVEMENT OF FELON PAROLE POPULATION
1968 and 1969

Type of movement	1968			1969			Offense	Number of males	1959	1964	1969
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women					
Population, January 1.....	12,002	10,964	1,038	11,833	10,764	1,069			8,511	11,330*	12,000*
Total received on parole.....	7,753	6,997	756	8,420	7,779	641			100.0	100.0	100.0
Paroled from prison.....	6,132	5,539	593	7,259	6,789	480			8.8	6.9	6.8
Reinstated.....	1,139	970*	163	718	662	56	Murder 1st.....	5.6	3.9	3.7	
Reinstated after return from parole to Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit.....	249	249	--	187	187	--	Murder 2nd.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	
Reinstated after return from parole to short term return unit.....	230	230	--	209	204	5	Manslaughter.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	
Reparoled after return from parole to felon addict program.....	3	3	--	37	37	--	Robbery.....	17.8	15.8	21.1	
Total removed from parole.....	7,922	7,197	725	7,226	6,543	688	Assault.....	2.6	2.9	4.3	
Discharged.....	3,357	3,108	249	3,172	2,918	254	Burglary.....	18.1	17.1	18.7	
Pardoned or commuted.....	8	7	1	21	21	--	Theft except auto.....	5.0	4.5	5.4	
Suspended and placed in the Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit.....	3,984	3,627	457	3,434	3,022	412	Auto theft.....	2.5	2.0	3.0	
Suspended and placed in the short term return unit.....	61	61	--	63	63	--	Forgery and counterfeiting.....	16.7	15.2	9.3	
Suspended and placed in the felon addict program.....	320	320	--	282	276	6	Rape.....	2.3	2.6	2.5	
Died.....	39	39	--	103	103	--	Other sex.....	5.5	4.9	3.8	
Population, December 31.....	11,833	10,764	1,069	12,027	12,000	1,027	Narcotics.....	15.0	22.3	20.7	
Population change.....	-169	-200	31	1,194	1,236	-42	Habitual criminal.....	1.4	1.9	0.7	
							All other.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	

* Includes one California male felon who served his California prison stay in a federal prison before release to parole.

† Includes 8 men in 1968 and 10 men and 1 woman in 1969 who were discharged by court order.

OFFENSE

Three offense groups accounted for 60.5 percent of male felons on parole on December 31, 1969. These were robbery, 21.1 percent; narcotic offenses, 20.7 percent; and burglary, 18.7 percent. In 1964 narcotic offenders were the largest proportion of male parolees with 22.3 percent of the total, and in 1959 burglary offenders were the largest proportion with 18.1 percent. Forgery and check offenders, formerly a major offense group, represented only 9.3 percent of the total in 1969.

TABLE 39A
OFFENSE GROUPS

	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS ON PAROLE		
	December 31, 1959, 1959, 1964 and 1969		
	Offense	1959	1964
			1969

* Includes male felons in Narcotic Treatment-Control Units on December 31. There were 65 in 1964 and 70 in 1969. The first unit opened October 1, 1958.

The largest offense group among women on parole in 1969 was forgery and checks with 28.9 percent. Second was narcotic offenses with 18.9 percent, then homicide, 13.9 percent, and theft except auto, 12.1 percent. In 1959 and in 1964 offense groups were ranked in the same order although the percentages were different, Table 39B.

TABLE 39B
OFFENSE GROUPS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS ON PAROLE
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Offense	1959	1964	1969
Number of women.....	689	1,118*	1,027
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homicide.....	16.6	11.5	13.9
Murder 1st.....	2.0	1.9	2.8
Murder 2nd.....	6.6	3.5	3.9
Menial laborer.....	8.0	6.1	7.2
Robbery.....	4.2	6.6	8.2
Assault.....	2.6	3.3	6.7
Burglary.....	5.8	5.5	6.6
Theft except auto.....	11.0	10.5	12.1
Auto theft.....	0.2	0.4	1.1
Forgery and checks.....	32.1	37.7	28.9
Sex.....	1.3	0.6	0.9
Narcotics.....	22.9	19.8	18.9
Escape.....	1.3	0.4	0.6
All other.....	2.0	3.7	2.1

* Includes women felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit on December 31. There was one in 1964. This unit opened August 1, 1960 and closed on May 6, 1965.

NUMBER OF TIMES ON PAROLE

Men on first parole made up over 65 percent of the male felon parole population on December 31, 1969. This was a smaller proportion than in earlier years and continued a downward trend from 84.1 percent in 1959 and 73.5 percent in 1964. Men who had been paroled two or more times increased both in numbers and in proportion of the parole population, Table 40A.

Women on parole studied by number of times on parole have a striking similarity to the men for the three years shown in the tables, Table 40B. In each year the women have had a higher proportion than men on third or more parole, with 17.7 percent of the women and 14.8 percent of the men in that status on December 31, 1969.

TABLE 40A

NUMBER OF TIMES ON PAROLE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS ON PAROLE
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

	Number of times on parole	1959	1964	1969
Number of males.....		8,511	11,330*	12,000*
Total percent.....		100.0	100.0	100.0
First parole.....		84.1	73.5	65.9
Second parole.....		13.5	19.4	19.3
Third or more parole.....		2.4	7.1	14.8

* Includes male felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Units on December 31. There were 85 in 1964 and 70 in 1969. The first unit opened October 1, 1958.

TABLE 40B

NUMBER OF TIMES ON PAROLE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS ON PAROLE
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

	Number of times on parole	1959	1964	1969
Number of women.....		689	1,118*	1,027
Total percent.....		100.0	100.0	100.0
First parole.....		80.7	71.3	64.3
Second parole.....		14.7	16.6	18.0
Third or more parole.....		4.6	12.1	17.7

* Includes women felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit on December 31. There was one in 1964. This unit opened August 1, 1960 and closed on May 6, 1965.

LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT PAROLE

Almost half (49.2 percent) of the male felons on parole on December 31, 1969 had been on parole less than a year. This percentage was 51.4 at the end of 1964 and 58.6 at the end of 1959. Variations in the number of men released to parole each year affect these percentages. Approximately 75-80 percent of male parolees had been under parole supervision less than two years on the dates shown in Table 41A.

A larger proportion of women than men stayed on parole two years or more. At the end of 1969, only 35.0 percent of women on parole had served less than one year, Table 41B.

TABLE 41A
LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT PAROLE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS ON PAROLE
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Length of time on present parole	1959	1964	1969
Number of males.....	8,511	11,330*	12,000*
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	58.6	51.4	49.2
1 year but less than 2.....	22.3	24.3	29.9
2 years but less than 3.....	9.3	14.7	11.7
3 years but less than 4.....	2.7	4.0	3.5
4 years but less than 5.....	1.1	1.0	1.6
5 years or longer.....	6.0	4.6	4.1

* Includes male felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Units on December 31. There were 65 in 1964 and 70 in 1969. The first unit opened October 1, 1960.
Note: Length of time on parole influenced by the enactment of Penal Code Section 2943 in 1965. See discussion in section on *Felons Discharged From Parole*.

TABLE 42A

LOCATION OF PAROLE SUPERVISION
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FELONS ON PAROLE
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Location of supervision	1959	1964	1969
Number of males.....	8,511	11,330*	12,000*
Total per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
California.....	86.6	88.4	90.0
Out of State.....	8.2	7.9	7.4
Deport or custody.....	5.2	3.7	2.6

* Includes male felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Units on December 31. There were 65 in 1964 and 70 in 1969. The first unit opened October 1, 1960.

TABLE 42B

LOCATION OF PAROLE SUPERVISION
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FELONS ON PAROLE
December 31, 1959, 1964 and 1969

Location of supervision	1959	1964	1969
Number of women.....	689	1,118*	1,027
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	40.6	36.5	35.0
1 year but less than 2.....	25.5	26.1	29.2
2 years but less than 3.....	15.4	20.6	21.0
3 years but less than 4.....	8.6	10.2	7.3
4 years but less than 5.....	5.1	3.6	2.3
5 years or longer.....	4.8	3.0	5.2

* Includes women felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Units on December 31. There was one in 1964. This unit opened August 1, 1960 and closed on May 6, 1965.
Note: Length of time on parole influenced by the enactment of Penal Code Section 2943 in 1965. See discussion in section on *Felons Discharged From Parole*.

LOCATION OF PAROLE SUPERVISION

Exactly 90 percent of all male felons on active parole on December 31, 1969 were under supervision in California. This was an increase over previous years. A small group of parolees, 2.6 percent, were considered on active parole while in deport/custody status. The remainder, 7.4 percent, were residing out of the State. Under the Interstate Compact, those men were supervised by their state of residence, and the

Location of supervision	1959	1964	1969
Number of women.....	689	1,118*	1,027
Total per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
California.....	90.1	91.5	91.6
Out of State.....	8.1	6.4	6.4
Deport or custody.....	1.8	2.1	2.1

* Includes women felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit on December 31. There was one in 1964. This unit opened August 1, 1960 and closed on May 6, 1965.

A felon parolee may have the time that is being credited to his sentence stopped by the Adult Authority for male felons or by the California Women's Board of Terms and Parole for the women felons. A parolee may be suspended if he fails to meet the conditions of his parole. Time starts again towards his sentence when the felon is returned to prison or is reinstated to active parole. During 1969, 3,464 men were suspended from parole. This was almost 500 less than the 3,947 male felons suspended during 1968, Table 38.

Parole suspensions can best be studied by relating the number of persons suspended for the first time to the number of persons paroled during the same year. The cumulative percentage of all male felons paroled to California supervision whose parole was suspended for the first time are shown in Table 43A for men paroled in 1961 to 1969. These percentages are accumulated by the year of parole.

A decrease in the percentage of male felons suspended in the same calendar year as paroled has occurred since 1965. Slightly more than 25 percent of the male felons paroled in 1965 had their parole interrupted by suspension by December 31 of the same year, but the comparable figure for 1969 had dropped to 14.7 percent, Table 43A.

The percentage of men who had been suspended by the end of the second year after parole also decreased. For those paroled during 1962, 60.5 percent of the 6,807 men paroled to California supervision had had their parole time interrupted by the end of the second year. This has decreased so that by the close of the second year after parole during 1967, 53.9 percent of the 6,198 men had had parole time stopped. The cumulative percentages for each year after parole are not expected to

change very much after the fifth year. Most men will have been discharged at expiration of sentence or returned to prison by that time.

Of the 485 women paroled to California supervision during 1969, 26.4 percent had their parole status suspended during 1969. This was a continuation of a decrease which started with the women released to parole during 1966.

At the end of the second year after parole, 63.8 percent of the 467 women paroled during 1965 had been suspended for the first time.

Women felons paroled during 1967 had had only 54.6 percent suspended for the first time by the close of the second year after parole, Table 43B.

TABLE 43B
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF FELON PAROLEES SUSPENDED
EACH YEAR AFTER PAROLE
WOMEN FELON PAROLEES SUSPENDED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM
SUPERVISION IN CALIFORNIA AND OUT OF STATE
1961 through 1969

Year during which suspended	Year of release to parole						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number paroled....	562	605	658	553	467	558	623
Year of parole.....	25.6	23.1	26.1	26.2	30.6	31.2	27.9
1st year after parole.....	47.9	46.3	49.8	51.9	57.0	55.0	48.3
2nd year after parole.....	58.2	54.2	58.5	59.3	63.8	60.4	54.6
3rd year after parole.....	61.7	57.2	61.5	62.4	65.5	62.0	54.6
4th year after parole.....	63.2	58.3	62.8	63.1	66.2	63.3	54.6
5th year after parole.....	63.3	58.5	62.0	63.3	66.2	63.3	54.6

TABLE 43A
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF FELON PAROLEES SUSPENDED
EACH YEAR AFTER PAROLE
MALE FELON PAROLEES SUSPENDED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM
SUPERVISION IN CALIFORNIA
1961 through 1969

Year during which suspended	Year of release to parole						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number paroled to California.....	6,162	6,807	5,332	6,638	7,582	5,987	6,198
Year of parole.....	15.3	21.3	22.6	20.7	25.2	21.4	21.9
1st year after parole.....	45.9	51.2	50.4	49.3	48.4	46.6	46.5
2nd year after parole.....	58.7	60.5	59.1	57.1	56.0	55.6	41.9
3rd year after parole.....	59.4	63.2	61.2	59.2	58.2	57.5	53.8
4th year after parole.....	60.1	63.7	61.8	59.7	58.6	57.5	53.8
5th year after parole.....	60.1	63.8	61.9	59.8	59.8	57.5	53.8

REINSTATEMENT
 Reinstatement is ordered by the same term setting board as suspension. The two most common reasons for reinstatement are (1) when a suspended parolee at large is located and found to have been a law-abiding person and (2) when a suspended parolee served a sentence in other than a California prison is ready again for parole suspension. During 1969, 562 male felons were reinstated to active parole.

As most reinstatements occur within two years after the suspension, the reinstatement rate is based upon the number reinstated, divided by the average number suspended during a two-year period: the year prior to and the year of reinstatement. Male felon parolees being reinstated to active parole after suspension experienced the lowest rate of reinstatement in 1969 since 1965. In both years 15 out of every 100 average suspensions were reinstated. This is a marked drop from the 1968 experience when 23 out of every 100 average suspensions were reinstated, Table 44A.

TABLE 44A
**PAROLEES REINSTATED AND RATE PER 100 SUSPENDED
 MALE FELON PAROLEES REINSTATED TO ACTIVE PAROLE AFTER SUSPENSION
 1950 through 1969**

Year	Number	Rate per 100 average suspensions*
1950	195	17
1951	195	17
1952	249	21
1953	249	20
1954	253	18
1955	284	20
1956	311	22
1957	241	15
1958	340	17
1959	315	15
1960	279	15
1961	438	14
1962	478	14
1963	607	14
1964	692	14
1965	687	15
1966	872	18
1967	924	21
1968	975	23
1969	662	15

* Rate based on the average number of cases suspended during two calendar years, the year during which reinstated and the prior year.

Although women had a slightly higher percentage of suspensions than men, they also had a higher reinstatement rate. During 1969, 156 women were reinstated to active parole. This was the highest rate experienced by the women for any calendar year since 1965 when the rate was also 36 women reinstated per 100 average suspensions during the two calendar years, Table 44B.

TABLE 44B
**PAROLEES REINSTATED AND RATE PER 100 SUSPENDED
 WOMEN FELON PAROLEES REINSTATED TO ACTIVE PAROLE AFTER SUSPENSION
 1950 through 1969**

Year	Number	Rate per 100 average suspensions*
1950	17	30
1951	23	38
1952	39	63
1953	32	34
1954	68	62
1955	90	56
1956	63	38
1957	60	41
1958	57	32
1959	39	19
1960	67	31
1961	118	40
1962	160	41
1963	167	38
1964	160	33

* Rate based on the average number of cases suspended during two calendar years, the year during which reinstated and the prior year.

* Rate based on the average number of cases suspended during two calendar years, the year during which reinstated and the prior year.

FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE

In 1969, the 478 male felon paroles who were reinstated after being suspended for the first time spent a median of four months in suspended status before reinstatement. The median time was three to five months for the years 1955-1968. In 1955 and 1956 male felons who were reinstated spent a median of nine months in the suspended status before reinstatement, Table 45.

TABLE 45
MEDIAN TIME IN SUSPENDED STATUS
MALE FELON PAROLEES REINSTATED AFTER FIRST SUSPENSION
1955 through 1969

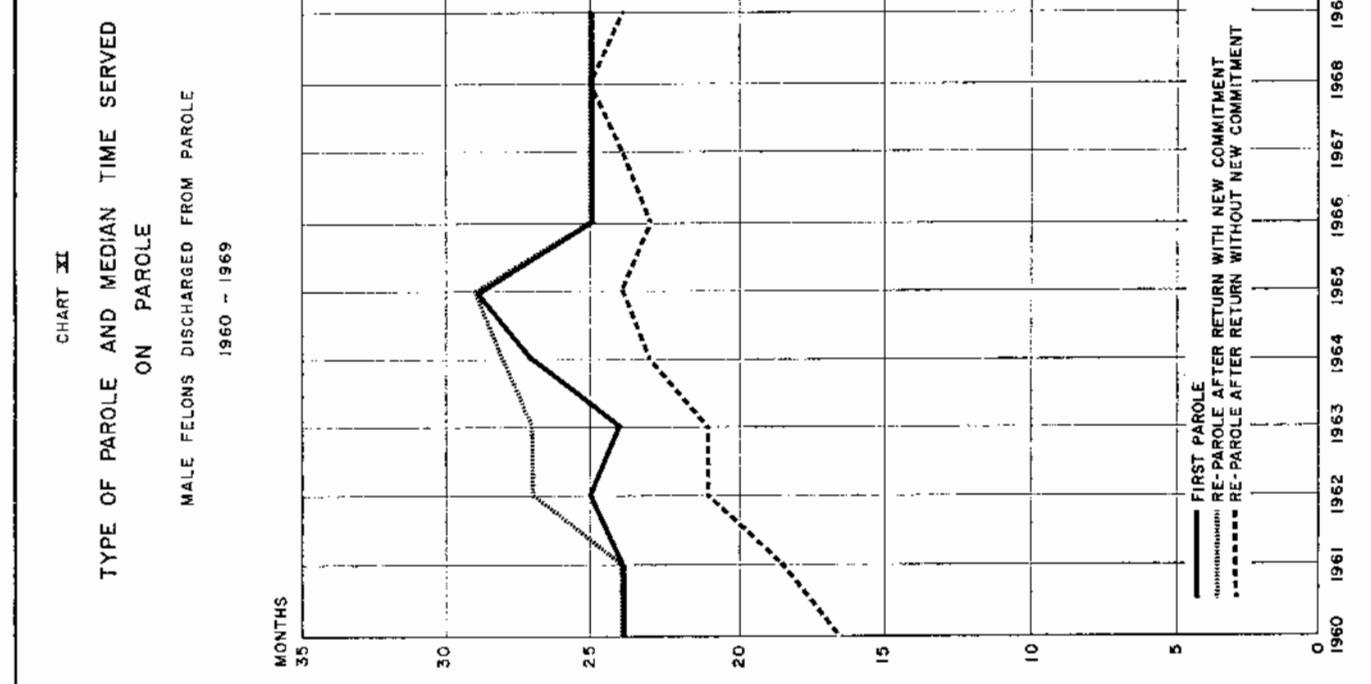
Year	Number	Median time in months between first suspension and first reinstatement	Reinstated after return to prison		
			With new Calif. commitment	Without new Calif. commitment	Number
1955	269	9			
1956	283	9			
1957	225	8			
1958	331	6			
1959	295	5			
1960	357	4			
1961	420	5			
1962	449	4			
1963	556	4			
1964	558	4			
1965	648	3			
1966	796	4			
1967	818	3			
1968	835	3			
1969	478	4			

Approximately one-third of the male felons discharged from parole in 1969 were so released under Penal Code Section 2943. When Penal Code Section 2943 was enacted in 1965, the Adult Authority and the Women's Board of Terms and Parole were required to discharge all paroles, other than those serving a life sentence, after two years of uninterrupted parole, if the parolee had met certain standards of rehabilitation. This change in the statutes must be remembered when studying the time served on parole before discharge.

Over two-thirds of the 2,908 male felons discharged from parole in 1969 were discharged from first parole. These men had been under parole supervision a median of 25 months before discharge, the same for each year since P.C. Section 2943 became effective. About one-tenth of the men discharged had been reparoled after return to prison with a new California commitment. These, too, served a median of 25 months before discharge. Men who had been reparoled after return without a new California commitment served a median of 24 months on parole before discharge, Table 46A. Trends in time served by type of parole may be found in Chart XI.

TABLE 46A
TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED ON PAROLE
MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE
1950 through 1969

Year	Total discharged from parole	Median time served on parole in months	Reparoled after return to prison		
			First parole		Number
			Number	Median time served on reparole in months	
1950	1,218	1,073	24	48	28.5
1951	1,306	1,168	24	66	27.5
1952	1,105	1,042	27	39	29
1953	1,325	1,191	27	71	27
1954	1,424	1,283	30	75	25
1955	1,691	1,539	27	89	27
1956	1,971	1,766	27	121	28
1957	2,019	2,161	24	161	24
1958	2,363	2,046	24	193	24
1959	2,182	1,921	24	182	24
1960	2,146	1,878	24	168	24
1961	2,376	2,034	24	208	24
1962	2,194	1,896	25	188	27
1963	2,193	1,863	24	163	27
1964	2,213	1,883	24	177	27
1965	2,471	2,038	27	206	28
1966	3,083	2,475	29	255	28
1967	3,306	2,530	25	208	25
1968	3,612	2,676	25	326	25
1969	3,100	2,247	25	287	25
	2,908	2,074	25	293	25



In 1969, women discharged from first parole represented 74 percent of the 253 women discharged. The 188 women discharged from first parole had spent a median of 27 months under parole supervision before discharge. This was two months less than those on first parole who were discharged in 1968, Table 46B.

TABLE 46B
TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED ON PAROLE
WOMEN FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE
1950 through 1969

Median time served computed for 25 or more cases.

Year of discharge	Total discharged from parole	First parole		Reparole after return to prison	
		Number	Median time served on parole in months	With new Calif. commitment	Without new Calif. commitment
				Number	Median time served on parole in months
1950	57	54	21	11	3
1951	63	53	26	11	5
1952	42	37	28	1	5
1953	53	45	28	1	7
1954	66	60	33	1	6
1955	88	80	34	1	7
1956	93	82	36	3	10
1957	124	97	36	5	22
1958	168	85	36	5	18
1959	136	106	35	4	26
1960	149	125	37	4	20
1961	144	108	37.5	5	22
1962	178	150	37	5	23
1963	177	145	35	7	34
1964	280	228	36	14	38
1965	323	275	36	17	36.5
1966	187	135	35	11	41
1967	215	162	37	11	42
1968	249	165	29	21	63
1969	253	188	27	12	25

A median of 27 months under parole supervision before discharge for women on first parole was less than any median experienced at any time during the prior 16 years. Women on reparole after having been returned without a new California commitment spent 25 months under parole supervision before discharge both in 1968 and 1969.

TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND ON FIRST PAROLE
AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE

TABLE 47A

MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE
 AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
 MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE

Year of discharge	Number	In prison before parole	On parole before discharge	Total of medians
1950	1,073	25	24	49
1951	1,168	25	24	49
1952	1,043	27	27	54
1953	1,191	27	27	54
1954	1,283	30	30	60
1955	1,529	30	27	57
1956	1,766	30	27	57
1957	2,161	27	24	61
1958	2,046	30	24	54
1959	1,921	27	24	51
1960	1,878	27	24	51
1961	2,034	24	24	48
1962	1,896	24	25	49
1963	1,883	24	24	48
1964	2,038	24	27	51
1965	2,475	27	29	56
1966	2,550	27	25	52
1967	2,676	30	25	55
1968	2,247	30	25	55
1969	2,074	30	25	55

For male felons discharged from first parole, the median time served in prison and the median time spent on parole have been considered for the years 1950 through 1969, Table 47A. For 12 of the 20 years, the medians of time in prison were greater than on parole, for five years the medians were the same and for three years the medians of time on parole were greater than the medians of time in prison. During the four years, 1966-1969, a longer median time was served in prison than on parole, Chart XII-A.

Women felons discharged from first parole in 1969 had spent a median time of 15 months in prison before parole and 27 months on parole before discharge. For each year since 1950 the medians of time served in prison by women discharged from first parole have been less than the medians of time under parole supervision. The median time spent in prison and on parole have both been decreasing over the 10 years, 1960-1969, Table 47B and Chart XII-B.

TABLE 47B
MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE
AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
WOMEN FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE
1950 through 1969

Year of discharge	Number	In prison before parole	On parole before discharge	Median time served in months
1950	54	28.5	21	49.5
1951	53	25	26	51
1952	37	25	26	51
1953	45	20	28	48
1954	60	21	33	54
1955	80	22.5	34	56.5
1956	82	24	36	60
1957	97	23	36	59
1958	85	23	36	59
1959	106	24	35	59
1960	125	23	37	60
1961	108	23.5	37	56
1962	150	22	37	59
1963	145	18	35	53
1964	228	17	36	53
1965	275	17	36	53
1966	135	14	35	49
1967	162	14	37	51
1968	165	13	29	42
1969	188	15	27	42

the medians of time in prison were greater than on parole, for five years the medians were the same and for three years the medians of time on parole were greater than the medians of time in prison. During the four years, 1966-1969, a longer median time was served in prison than on parole, Chart XII-A.

CHART XII A

MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE
AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE
1960 - 1969

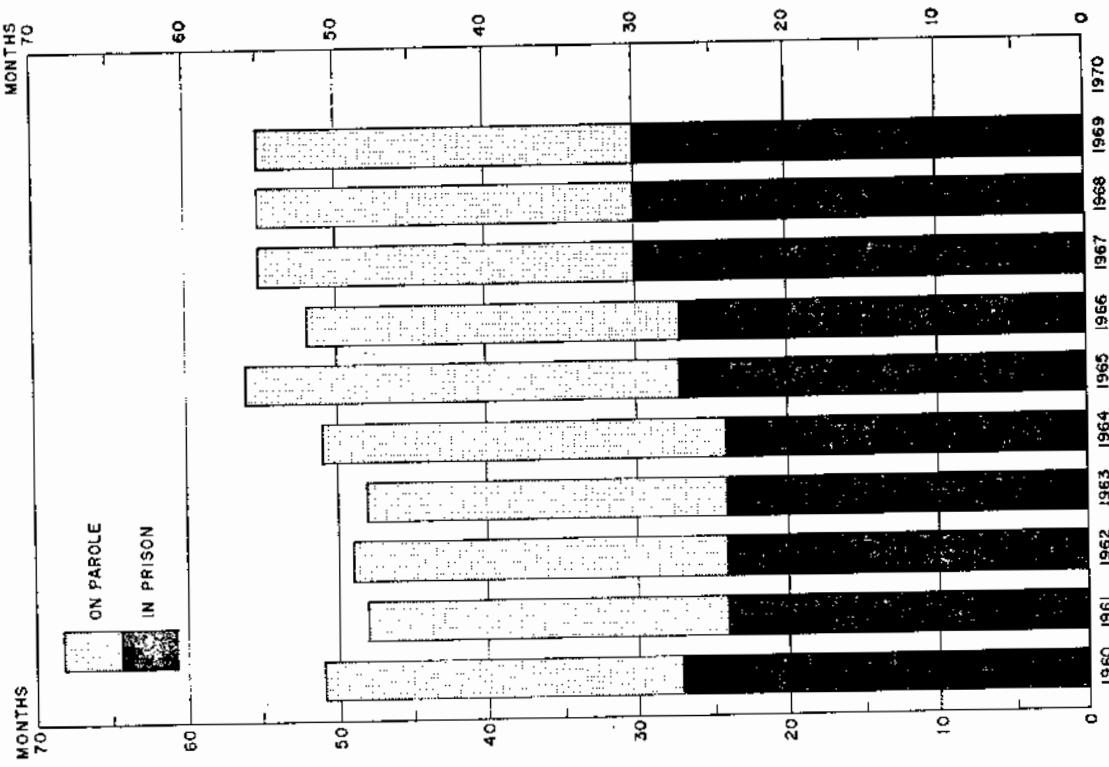
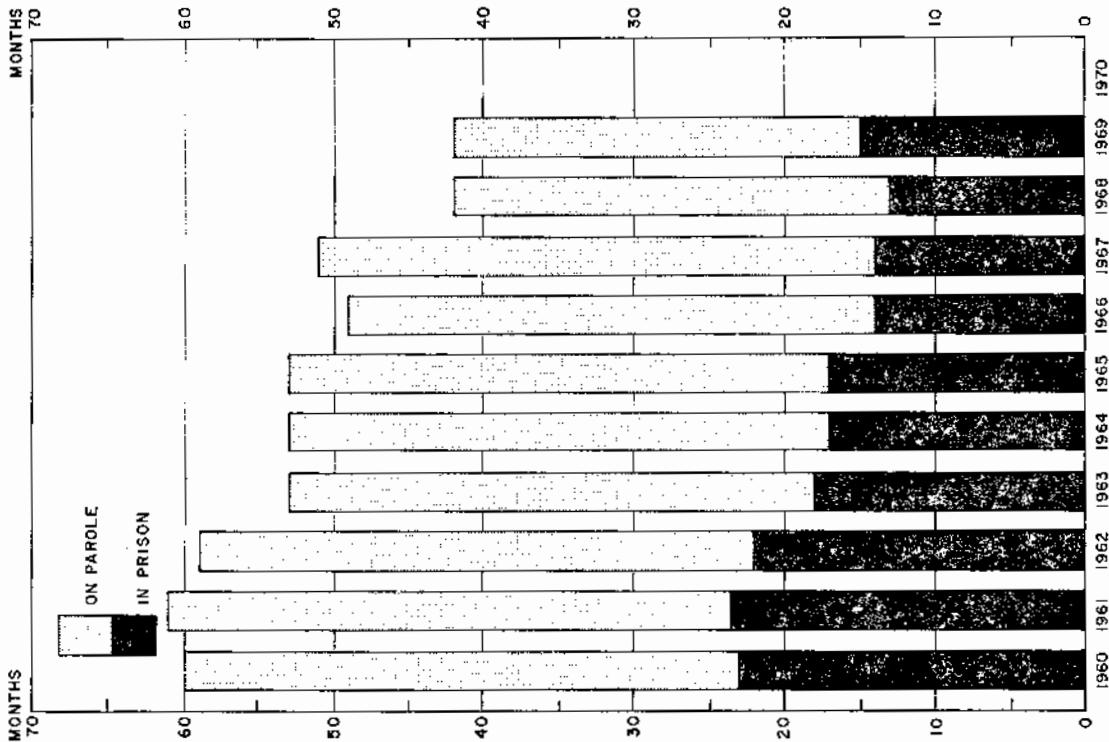


CHART XII B

MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE
AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
WOMEN FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE
1960 - 1969



OFFENSE AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND ON FIRST PAROLE

The longest medians of time served by men discharged from first parole in 1969 were by felons convicted of murder second degree, 66 months in prison and 37 months on parole before discharge. Male felons who had been convicted of crimes against persons spent more time in prison than did those convicted of crimes against property with the exception of burglary first degree. With the enactment of P.C. Section 2943 very little variation is noticeable on the medians of time on parole, as the medians are around 24 or 25 months with the exception of murder second degree as stated above, narcotics at 27 months and robbery first degree at 26 months, Table 48A.

TABLE 48A
**OFFENSE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE
AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE
1968 and 1969**

	1968		1969		Number	Median time served in months	In prison	On parole	1968		1969		Number	Median time served in months	In prison	On parole	1968-1969	
	Selected offenses*	Number	In prison	On parole					Selected offenses*	Number	In prison	On parole					In prison	On parole
All offenses.....	2,247	30	25	2,074	30	30	25	2,074	30	25	165	13	29	188	15	27	353	14
Murder 2nd.....	43	66	36	50	66	66	37	50	66	66	17	15	45	17	20	25	34	18.5
Manslaughter.....	50	36	25	45	42	42	25	45	42	42	17	13	29	19	14	36	36	41.5
Robbery 1st.....	274	42	30	278	42	42	36	278	42	42	68	11	27	62	12	27.5	130	12
Robbery 2nd.....	92	33	25	106	42	42	25	106	42	42	10	--	--	20	29.5	28	20	28.5
Assault with deadly weapon.....	89	30	25	78	34	34	25	78	34	34	374	21	347	21	24	24	24	26
Burglary 1st.....	59	37	29	46	38	38	25.5	59	37	38	374	21	347	21	24	24	24	27
Burglary 2nd.....	371	21	24	347	21	24	24	371	21	24	123	20	24	113	22	25	25	25
Grand theft except auto.....	90	21	21	96	21.5	21.5	24	90	21	21	95	18	22	96	21.5	24	24	24
Auto theft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property.....	35	18	22	28	21.5	21.5	25	35	18	22	304	18	24	264	19	24	24	24
Forgery and checks.....	304	18	24	264	19	19	24	304	18	24	60	37	25	51	37	25	25	25
Rape.....	60	37	25	51	37	37	25	60	37	37	82	36	30	63	37	25	25	25
Lewd act with child.....	82	36	30	63	37	37	25	82	36	30	348	36	35	299	36	27	27	27

* Only offense groups with a combined total of 20 or more cases during 1968 and 1969 are shown.
† Includes offenses not shown.

Very few women were discharged during one year in any one offense group except for forgery and checks, Table 48B. Combined data for 1968 and 1969 indicate that women convicted of manslaughter spent a median time of 18.5 months in prison before first parole and 41.5 months on parole before discharge. Women felons who had been convicted of narcotic offenses were in prison a median of 28.5 months before being placed under parole supervision for the first time and were under this supervision for 26 months before discharge.

TABLE 48B
**OFFENSE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE
AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE
WOMEN FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE
1968 and 1969**

	1968		1969		Number	Median time served in mos.	In prison	On parole	1968		1969		Number	Median time served in mos.	In prison	On parole	1968-1969	
	Selected offenses*	Number	In prison	On parole					Selected offenses*	Number	In prison	On parole					In prison	On parole
All offenses.....	All offenses.....	165	13	29	188	15	27	353	14	29
Manslaughter.....	Manslaughter.....	17	15	45	17	20	25	34	18.5	41.5
Grand theft except auto.....	Grand theft except auto.....	17	13	29	19	14	36	36	13.5	32
Forgery and checks.....	Forgery and checks.....	68	11	27	62	12	27.5	130	12	27
Narcotics.....	Narcotics.....	10	--	--	20	29.5	28	20	28.5	26

* Only offense groups with a combined total of 20 or more cases during 1968 and 1969 are shown.
† For 15 or more cases.
† Includes offenses not shown.

FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON

FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON

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ALL OFFENSES
MALE FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON EACH YEAR
AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON IN 1961-1969
RETURNED AFTER DISCHARGE FROM PRISON AND RETURNED AFTER PAROLE
Cumulative Percentage as of December 31

Year of return	Year of release from prison							1969
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Returned after release by parole or by discharge from prison								
Number	6,351	8,237	6,476	8,158	9,226	7,193	7,339	6,450
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	8.3	11.3	11.6	9.9	12.0	8.6	9.4	7.4
1st year after release	29.4	34.1	34.2	31.6	36.5	27.7	27.2	24.7
2nd year after release	40.8	44.5	43.8	40.4	38.9	36.0	35.4	
3rd year after release	45.4	48.8	46.8	44.0	42.7	40.3		
4th year after release	47.6	50.6	48.8	45.8	44.4			
5th year after release	48.6	51.8	49.9	47.0				
Returned after discharge from prison								
Number	662	780	655	942	1,063	704	630	429
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.2	2.8
1st year after release	12.6	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	10.8	10.2	9.8
2nd year after release	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.6	17.1	15.3	13.3	
3rd year after release	21.7	23.3	22.0	22.2	19.9	17.8		
4th year after release	25.1	25.1	24.6	24.0	22.1			
5th year after release	26.3	26.9	26.0	25.4				
Returned after parole								
Number	5,689	7,457	5,821	7,218	8,163	6,489	6,709	6,021
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	8.7	12.4	10.7	13.0	9.2	10.0	7.8	6.3
1st year after parole	31.4	36.3	36.7	34.2	32.9	28.8	25.7	
2nd year after parole	43.5	47.2	46.6	43.1	41.7	39.2	37.5	
3rd year after parole	48.2	51.5	49.6	46.8	45.6	42.8		
4th year after parole	50.2	53.2	51.6	48.7	47.3			
5th year after parole	51.3	54.4	52.6					
Returned from parole without a new California felony commitment								
Year of parole	54.9	7.0	9.0	7.9	9.6	6.5	7.9	6.2
1st year after parole	18.3	22.2	20.2	24.2	22.7	20.4	21.6	18.8
2nd year after parole	26.8	29.5	32.8	29.7	28.8	26.9	27.6	
3rd year after parole	28.8	31.9	34.4	31.9	31.0	28.8		
4th year after parole	29.7	32.6	35.3	32.6	31.7			
5th year after parole	30.0	32.8	35.5	33.0				
Returned from parole with a new California felony commitment								
Year of parole	13.8	5.0	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.5
1st year after parole	13.0	14.0	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.1	6.8	
2nd year after parole	16.7	17.2	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.7	9.5	
3rd year after parole	17.8	18.3	14.3	13.6	13.2	12.7		
4th year after parole	18.1	18.5	14.6	14.0	13.4			
5th year after parole	18.2	18.7	14.7	14.0				
Returned with a new California felony commitment after discharge from parole								
Year of parole	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st year after parole	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2nd year after parole	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
3rd year after parole	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3
4th year after parole	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2
5th year after parole								

Slightly over 6 percent of the male felons released from prison by direct discharge or by parole in 1969 had returned to a California prison by the end of the same year. This was the lowest proportion returned during the same year of release from prison since data first became available in 1958. In fact, the cumulative percentage of men returned by December 31, 1969, for each cohort year of release from prison, 1964 through 1969, experienced a decrease when compared to the same levels of return for previous cohort years, Table 49A. The percentage of felons returned is shown by year in Chart XIII.

Felons on parole may be ordered returned to prison for violating conditions of parole or may be returned to serve a new California felony commitment resulting from court convictions of additional criminal acts. Persons who have been discharged directly from prison at expiration of sentence or discharged from parole at expiration of sentence may only be returned to serve a new felony commitment. In order to allow for a meaningful discussion concerning the return rates of men and of women felons returned to a California prison after release from the Department's institutions, the number of persons released during each calendar year has been arranged by cohort year of release and the cumulative percentage of the felons returned each year are matched to the number in the cohort year of release. In the accompanying Tables 49 through 54, the persons returned at the end of each year after parole or after discharge are matched to the year of release, and the number returned is expressed as the accumulated percentage returned during the year of release through the fifth year after release from prison or through December 31, 1969, whichever occurs first.

Each table is divided into six parts. These parts, given by year of release, 1961 through 1969, and year of return, include felons: (1) returned after release by parole or by discharge from prison, which includes felons discharged from parole; (2) returned after direct discharge from prison; (3) returned after parole, either during parole or after discharge from parole; (4) returned from parole without a new California felony commitment; (5) returned from parole with a new California felony commitment; and (6) returned with a new California felony commitment after discharge from parole.

The cumulative percentages of men and women felons returned to California prison without regard to type of offense group classification are shown in Tables 49A and 49B. The remaining tables pertain to male felons only and present the percentage returned to a California prison whose conviction at the time of release was robbery, assault, burglary, forgery and checks, opiate derivative and marijuana offenses. The new offense for which a person is returned to prison is not necessarily the same type of offense for which he was initially imprisoned.

Of the 366 men discharged directly from prison during 1969, 1.4 percent had been returned to a California prison by the end of the year with a new felony commitment. This was the lowest proportion returned during the same year of discharge from prison since these data became available.

Of the 7,217 men released to parole in 1969, 6.3 percent had been returned to prison by the end of the year. This proportion, the lowest for any of the years shown in Table 49A, was distributed as follows: 4.8 percent were returned from parole without a new California felony commitment and 1.5 percent were returned with a new California commitment. The percentage of men returned by the end of the first year after release to parole in 1968 was 25.7 percent. Since the 1963 cohort year of release to parole, the cumulative percentages of male felons returned during each level of return, first year after release through fifth year after release, decreased for each subsequent cohort year.

The proportion of men returned to prison changes only slightly by the end of the third or fourth year after parole.

The proportion of women felons returned to prison during the year of release varied during the past nine years from a low of 8.1 percent of the women released in 1962 and 1968 to a high of 14.0 percent of those released in 1965. Of the 495 women released from prison in 1969, 9.3 percent had returned by the end of the year. Very few women, 10 in 1969, are released from prison by discharge, Table 49B.

Women felons returned to prison from parole showed a varied pattern in the percentage returned to prison each year after release.

The most significant change occurred in the percentage of women felons returned to prison from parole by the end of the second year after release. This percentage remained approximately 43 percent, for the 1963 through 1966 cohorts, then decreased to 33.7 percent of those paroled during 1967.

The percentage of women returned to prison without a new California felony commitment, by the end of the second year after release to parole, increased over the past years from 28.8 percent for those released in 1961 to 37.7 percent for the 1965 cohort, but then decreased to 28.7 percent for the 1967 cohort. For the most part, though, the proportion of women felons returned to prison from parole without a new commitment has experienced an increasing trend for each level of return. Conversely, fewer women are returning from parole to prison with a new California felony commitment. For example, 10.1 percent of the women released to parole in 1961 had been returned to prison with a new commitment by the end of the second year after parole; whereas, only 5.0 percent were similarly returned who had been released to parole during 1967.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to examining the cumulative percentages of male felons returned to prison who were serving terms prior to release from prison for the following offenses: robbery, assault,

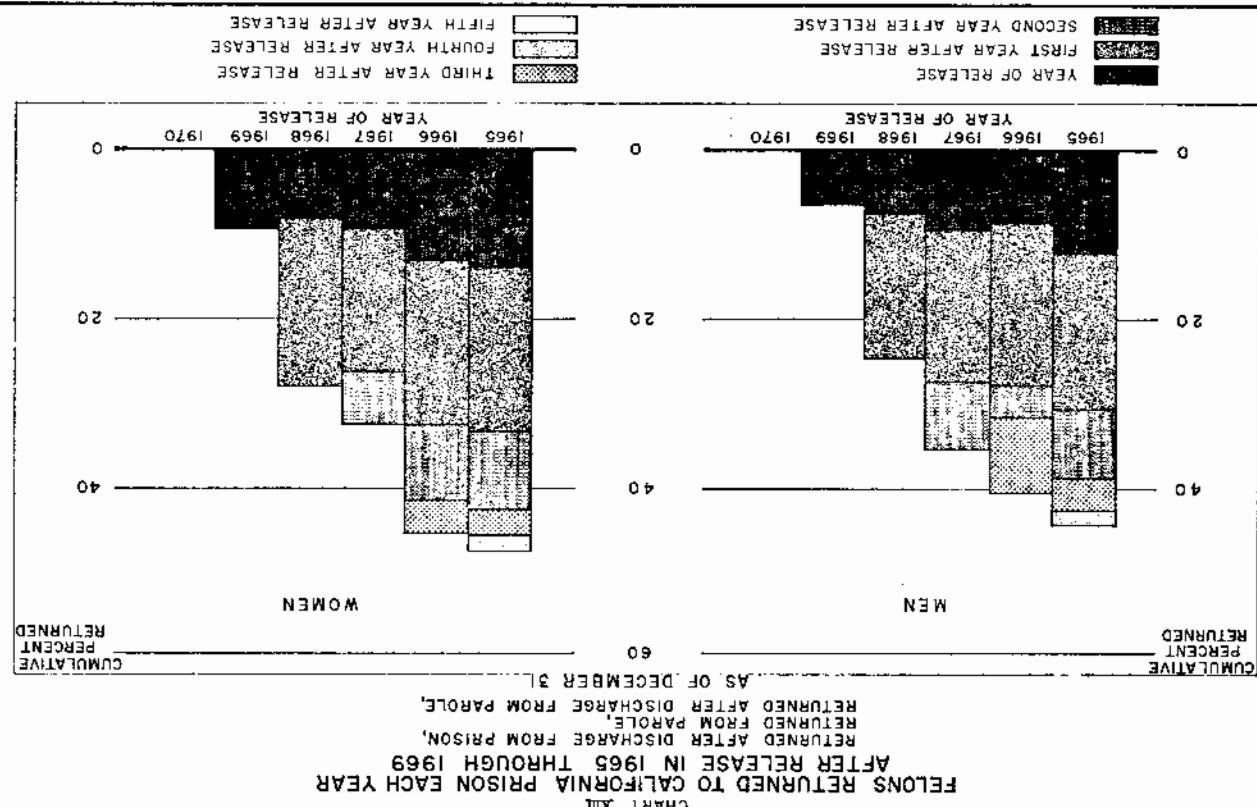


TABLE 49B
ALL OFFENSES

**WOMEN FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON EACH YEAR
AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON IN 1961-1969**
RETURNED AFTER DISCHARGE FROM PRISON AND RETURNED AFTER PAROLE
Cumulative Percentage as of December 31

Year of return	Year of release from prison						1969
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Returned after release by parole or by discharge from prison							
Number	572	615	652	685	723	641	604
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	11.0	8.1	11.9	10.8	14.0	13.1	8.2
1st year after release	28.1	29.3	42.3	41.8	42.4	41.4	32.8
2nd year after release	38.3	35.5	41.3	47.5	45.5	45.7	45.6
3rd year after release	43.5	41.3	43.3	49.6	48.1	47.5	47.5
4th year after release	47.0	43.9	43.9	50.9	48.7	47.5	47.5
5th year after release	49.0	43.9	43.9	50.9	48.7	47.5	47.5
Returned after discharge from prison							
Number	10	10	6	12	17	16	11
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--
1st year after release	--	30.0	--	--	--	--	--
2nd year after release	--	30.0	--	--	--	--	--
3rd year after release	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
4th year after release	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
5th year after release	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
Returned after parole							
Number	562	605	556	553	467	558	623
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	11.2	8.1	12.1	11.0	14.6	13.4	9.5
1st year after release	28.7	29.2	32.3	33.7	34.3	33.7	28.6
2nd year after release	38.9	35.5	42.8	42.5	43.5	42.5	33.7
3rd year after release	44.3	41.3	48.0	46.3	46.3	46.8	46.8
4th year after release	47.8	43.3	50.1	49.0	48.4	49.5	49.5
5th year after release	49.9	44.0	51.4	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5
Returned from parole without a new California felony commitment							
Year of parole	8.2	7.3	9.4	9.2	13.3	12.3	8.7
1st year after parole	20.5	25.6	24.8	26.6	30.0	30.5	24.8
2nd year after parole	26.8	29.9	33.4	34.1	37.7	37.6	28.7
3rd year after parole	33.1	33.9	36.0	37.1	40.0	41.4	38.0
4th year after parole	35.2	35.7	38.8	38.5	41.8	41.8	39.0
5th year after parole	36.7	39.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Returned from parole with a new California felony commitment							
Year of parole	3.0	0.8	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.6
1st year after parole	6.2	3.8	7.4	6.9	4.3	3.2	3.8
2nd year after parole	10.1	5.6	9.2	8.1	5.8	4.9	5.0
3rd year after parole	11.0	7.1	10.8	9.0	6.5	5.4	5.4
4th year after parole	11.9	7.3	10.8	9.8	6.6	5.4	5.4
5th year after parole	12.1	7.3	10.8	9.8	6.6	5.4	5.4

burglary, forgery and checks, and opiate derivative and marijuana offenses.

The male felons released from prison during 1969 who had been convicted of robbery had a return rate of 5.8 percent by the end of the year. This rate was lower than the 6.1 percent figure for all male felons released during 1969. The percentage of male felons in the robbery group returned by the end of the first year after release from prison decreased each year from 36.0 percent in 1963 to 23.1 percent for the 1968 cohort, Table 50. Of the 1,225 robbers paroled in 1968, exactly 23.1 percent had been returned to prison by the end of the first year after release with 16.3 percent returning without a new California felony commitment and the remaining 6.8 percent returning with a new felony commitment. All three previously quoted percentages were lower at their respective levels of return for the 1968 cohort than for any other cohort year shown in Table 50.

Of the male felons released in 1969 who had been convicted of assault, 5.2 percent were returned to prison by the end of that year. This was the lowest proportion returned since the 1961 release group when 3.7 percent of the men originally convicted of assault were returned to prison by the end of the year, Table 51. In recent years, the most noticeable change in the proportion returned after release to parole was at the 1967 and the 1968 cohort years when 26.2 percent and 23.0 percent respectively were returned to prison by the end of the first year after parole. Of the men released to parole in 1969, 4.8 percent had been returned to prison by December 31, 1969 without a new California felony commitment while 0.9 percent had been returned with a new felony commitment.

Of the male felons released in 1969 classified in the five offense groups shown in this chapter, burglars had the highest percentage returned (6.7) during the same year. However, at each year of return after release, the last cumulative percentage for the burglars returned was less than the percentage of the prior cohort year of release, except the percentage for the 1967 cohort which was 1.6 percent points more, Table 52.

From cohort years 1961 through 1965, over 50 percent of the burglars paroled had returned to the institution by the end of the third year after parole, but of the men paroled in 1966, only 43.8 percent had returned by the end of the third year. Of the burglars who had been released to parole during 1969, 5.0 percent were returned by the end of the year without a new California felony commitment and 1.7 percent had been returned with a new felony commitment.

The 20.9 percent returned for male forgers and check writers released in 1968 was the lowest rate experienced during the first year after release by individuals of this offense group. Table 53. Furthermore, the cumulative proportions of male felons returned by the end of 1969 for the second, fourth and fifth years after release were the lowest for all the years shown.

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

TABLE 50

Of the 6.3 percent rate for forgers and check writers returned to prison during the same year of parole in 1969, 3.4 percent were returned without a new California felony commitment and 2.9 percent had been returned with a new felony commitment, a lower percentage being returned with a new commitment than without.

For the 1969 cohort year of release for male felons who had been convicted of opiate derivative or marijuana offenses, only 6.3 percent had returned to prison by the end of the year of release. This was a considerable drop from the 1967 and 1968 release cohorts when 10.3 percent and 9.5 percent respectively were returned by the end of the year of release, Table 54. By the end of the third year after release for cohorts 1963 through 1965, approximately 57 percent had been returned to prison, but nearer 52 percent had been returned at the same level for the 1966 cohort group.

The opiate derivative and marijuana offenders have the highest rate of return by the end of the fifth year after release when compared to the other offense groups in this chapter. The 1962 release cohort, within this offense group, had a high of 63.9 percent of the male felons returned to California prison by the end of the fifth year after release.

By the end of the second year after release, the opiate derivative and marijuana offenders in the 1962 through 1965 release cohorts had experienced return rates over 50 percent. Since the 1965 cohort, a decreasing trend has occurred. Of these offenders released in 1966, 47.1 percent had returned to prison by the end of the second year after release, whereas, of the 1967 cohort group only 42.6 percent had returned to prison.

Exactly 6.5 percent of the 1,377 male felon narcotic offenders paroled in 1969 had returned at the end of the same year. This returned percentage consisted of 5.6 percent returned from parole without a new California felony commitment and 0.9 percent returned with a new felony commitment.

ROBBERY

MALE FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON EACH YEAR AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON IN 1961-1969

RETURNED AFTER DISCHARGE FROM PRISON AND RETURNED AFTER PAROLE

Cumulative Percentage as of December 31

Year of return	Year of release from prison						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Returned after release by parole or by discharge from prison							
Number.....	977	1,236	923	1,011	1,464	1,211	1,228
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release.....	8.5	11.4	12.6	8.3	11.1	9.1	9.4
1st year after release.....	20.6	35.8	36.0	30.9	30.3	28.2	26.1
2nd year after release.....	39.9	47.2	46.0	40.6	39.9	38.4	36.5
3rd year after release.....	44.8	50.6	49.6	45.6	44.2	41.2	33.1
4th year after release.....	47.6	52.0	51.8	47.6	45.9	41.6	33.1
5th year after release.....	49.4	52.3	52.4	48.7	47.6	43.9	33.1
Returned after discharge from prison							
Number.....	45	44	36	34	46	29	31
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release.....	2.2	6.8	11.1	2.9	2.7	6.9	12.9
1st year after release.....	8.9	15.9	22.2	11.8	8.7	13.8	20.0
2nd year after release.....	11.1	18.2	30.6	13.0	17.2	35.5	18.2
3rd year after release.....	13.3	20.5	30.6	32.4	19.6	20.7	35.5
4th year after release.....	20.0	20.5	36.1	35.3	21.7	20.7	35.5
5th year after release.....	22.2	22.7	38.9	33.3	21.7	20.7	35.5
Returned after parole							
Number.....	932	1,192	887	977	1,418	1,182	1,197
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release.....	6.8	11.6	12.6	8.5	11.3	9.2	9.4
1st year after release.....	27.4	36.6	36.5	31.5	31.1	28.6	26.7
2nd year after release.....	41.3	48.3	46.7	41.2	40.8	38.9	37.3
3rd year after release.....	46.3	51.8	50.4	46.0	46.0	41.7	33.1
4th year after release.....	48.9	53.2	52.4	48.0	46.7	41.7	33.1
5th year after release.....	50.8	53.4	53.0	49.1	46.7	41.7	33.1
Returned from parole without a new California felony commitment							
Year of parole.....	3.0	6.5	9.0	6.8	7.5	6.8	7.2
1st year after parole.....	14.1	20.8	24.8	22.4	19.5	19.6	19.1
2nd year after parole.....	23.3	29.4	31.6	26.2	26.2	25.9	25.9
3rd year after parole.....	26.4	31.7	33.5	31.8	28.7	28.0	25.9
4th year after parole.....	27.6	32.6	34.7	32.7	29.7	29.3	25.9
5th year after parole.....	27.9	32.0	35.1	32.9	32.9	32.9	25.9
Returned with a new California felony commitment after discharge from parole							
Year of parole.....	3.8	5.1	3.6	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.1
1st year after parole.....	13.3	15.8	11.7	9.1	11.6	8.9	7.5
2nd year after parole.....	17.9	18.9	15.1	12.2	14.3	12.3	11.2
3rd year after parole.....	19.4	19.8	16.8	13.6	15.2	13.3	11.2
4th year after parole.....	19.7	19.9	17.0	14.3	15.4	13.3	11.2
5th year after parole.....	20.0	20.0	17.0	14.4	14.4	13.3	11.2

Type of movement		Population, January 1, 1969		Population, December 31, 1969		Population, December 31, 1968		Population, January 1, 1968		Total received		Population, January 1, 1969		Total		Felon paroles		Felons in work furlough	
Community correctional center	Institution based	Community based	Institution based	Community based	Institution based	Community based	Institution based	Community based	Institution based	Institution and Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit	Independent residence	Community based	Institution based	Community based	Institution based	Community based	Institution based	Community based	Institution based
Released from program																			
From institution to work program from vocational training																			
Population, January 1 -																			
Population, January 1, 1968																			
Total																			
Community based																			
Corrections based																			
Community correctional center																			

1968 and 1969

MOVEMENT OF WOMEN FELONS IN WORK FURLOUGH AND TRAINING FURLOUGH PROGRAMS

TABLE 558

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

The three community correctional centers operated by the Department of Corrections are: Rupert Crittenten Community Correctional Center in Oakland, Vinewood Community Correctional Center in Los Angeles and Parkway Community Correctional Center in Los Angeles. The statistical data for persons residing in the Parkway Community Correctional Center do not appear in this publication, since the residents are all male civil narcotic addicts. The Rupert Crittenten Community Correctional Center opened on August 26, 1965 and at first was used exclusively for housing male felons on parole. The facility now also houses male felons in the work furlough programs and some civil narcotic addicts under the California Rehabilitation Center Program.

TABLE 56A
POPULATION AND MOVEMENT
RUPERT CRITTENDEN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
MALE FELON PAROLEES AND MALE FELONS IN THE WORK FURLough PROGRAM
1969

Type of movement	Total	Felon paroles	Felons in work furlough
Population, January 1, 1969	47	29	18
Total received	354	223	131
Admission:			
1st admission	288	157	131
Institution and Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit	252	121	131
Independent residence	36	36	..
Re-admission:			
Independent residence	40	40	..
Custody	31	31	..
County hospital	8	8	..
Return to Center			
Custody	26	26	..
Unauthorized leave	..	..	..
County hospital	1	1	..
Clinic non-suspended	3	3	..
Total removed	346	230	116
Released to:			
Independent residence	16	16	..
Unauthorized leave	6	6	..
Custody	..	..	..
County hospital	1	1	..
Institution and Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit	170	103	67
Transferred to prison vocational training to work	110	101	9
Program	22	22	..
Released to prison vocational training to work	4	3	1
Program	..	..	..
Population, December 31, 1969			
Population, December 31, 1968			

* Excludes one man in County Hospital as of 12-31-68.

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The Rupert Crittenten Community Correctional Center on December 31, 1969 had a population of 22 felon parolees and 33 felons on work furlough. Table 56A. During 1969, 288 men had been admitted to the Center for the first time and 170 men had transferred to independent residence.

The Vinewood Community Correctional Center opened on August 10, 1965 for women narcotic addicts under civil commitment to the Director of Corrections, and first admitted women felons in January 1968. The Vinewood facility housed two women felon parolees, three women felons in the work furlough program and also 13 women civil narcotic addicts who were participating in the outpatient program on December 31, 1969. Table 56B. During 1969 this center received 54 women felons directly from the institution for guidance and housing while they were in work furlough programs or on parole.

TABLE 56B
POPULATION AND MOVEMENT
VINEWOOD COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
WOMEN FELON PAROLEES AND WOMEN FELONS IN THE WORK FURLough PROGRAM
1969

Type of movement	Total	Felon parolees	Felons in work furlough
Population, January 1, 1969	9	4	5
Total received	71	39	32
Admission:			
1st admission	64	33	31
Institution	54	23	31
Independent residence	6	6	—
Custody	4	4	—
Re-admission:			
Independent residence	1	1	—
Return to VCC Center	6	5	1
Unauthorized leave	6	4	1
County hospital	—	—	—
Custody	1	1	—
Total removed	75	41	34
Released to:			
Independent residence	36	26	11
Unauthorized leave	16	14	2
Custody	2	2	—
County hospital	—	—	—
Institution	—	—	—
Parole status	17	—	17
Population, December 31, 1969	6	2	3

Note: This Center opened August 10, 1965 for women narcotic addicts under civil commitment to the Director of Corrections. The Center housed 13 civil narcotic addict women on December 31, 1968, as well as the population above. Women felons were first admitted to this Center in 1968.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

POPULATION BY INSTITUTION
December 31, 1968 and 1969

Institution and camp	Population as of 12-31-68	Population as of 12-31-69	Population change 1969 less 1968
Total population.....	28,462	27,535	-927
Male total.....	27,396	26,494	-902
Felons.....	23,504	22,350	-1,154
Regular unit.....	23,172	21,943	-1,229
Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit (suspended cases).....	61	63	2
Short term return unit.....	101	114	13
Felon addict program.....	36	76	40
Community correctional center.....	47	76	32
Work furlough.....	87	76	-12
Felon parolees in Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit (non-suspended cases).....	71	70	-1
Youth Authority.....	980	752	-228
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code.....	2,517	2,836	319
Section 3000 et seq.....	324	486	162
Other.....	1,068	1,041	-25
Women total.....	680	666	-14
Felons.....	659	649	-10
Regular unit.....	15	1	1
Short term return unit.....	15	13	-2
Community correctional center.....	6	3	-3
Work furlough.....	13	13	-
Youth Authority.....	339	296	-43
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code.....	34	66	32
Section 3000 et seq.....	24,211	23,208	-1,003
Other.....	93	78	-15
Institution total.....	1,655	1,839	184
Work furlough total.....	2,387	2,410	-23
Reception-Guidance Center total.....	116	2,295	-92
Camp total (includes institution camps).....	116	116	-1
State forestry campa.....			
Road campa.....			
MEN.....			
Conservation.....	5,027	4,901	-126
California Conservation Center.....	2,220	2,104	-116
Center at Susanville.....	1,597	1,510	-87
Institution (includes Antelope Camp).....	1,146	1,091	-55
Felons.....	1,146	1,089	-67
Temporary leave—felons.....	451	419	-32
Camp total.....	383	362	-31
State forestry campa.....	68	67	-1
Road campa.....	623	589	-34
North Coast Branch Conservation Center.....	98	87	-11
Institution (includes Ed River Camp).....	525	602	-23
Camp total.....	467	444	-23
State forestry campa.....	58	58	-5
Road campa.....	—	—	—

APPENDIX I
POPULATION BY INSTITUTION
December 31, 1968 and 1969

Institution and camp	Population as of 12-31-68	Population as of 12-31-69	Population change 1969 less 1968
MEN—Continued			
Sierra Conservation Center.....			
Institution (includes Palomine Camp).....			
Felons.....			
Short term return unit.....			
Camp total.....			
State forestry campa.....			
Southern Conservation Center.....			
Institution (includes Fredo Camp).....			
Felons.....			
Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit.....			
Suspended cases.....			
Non-suspended cases.....			
Temporary leave—felons.....			
Camp total.....			
State forestry campa.....			
California Correctional Institution.....			
Felons.....			
Short term return unit.....			
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code.....			
Felons addit. program.....			
Section 3000 et seq.....			
Temporary leave—felon.....			
Temporary leave—civil narcotic addicts.....			
Correctional Training Facility.....			
Central.....			
Felons and other.....			
Short term return unit.....			
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code.....			
Section 3000 et seq.....			
North.....			
Felons and other.....			
South.....			
Felons and other.....			
Community correctional center.....			
Short term return unit.....			
Deuel Vocational Institution.....			
Institution.....			
Felons.....			
Youth Authority.....			
Work furlough.....			
Reception-Guidance Center.....			
Felons and other.....			
Youth Authority.....			

APPENDIX I

POPULATION BY INSTITUTION
December 31, 1968 and 1969

	Institution and camp		Population as of 12-31-68	Population change 1969 less 1968	Population as of 12-31-69	Population change 1969 less 1968	Population as of 12-31-68	Population as of 12-31-69	Population change 1969 less 1968
	12-31-68	12-31-69							
MEN—Continued									
Institution for Men—									
Institution.	1,807	1,944	137						
Felons and other	1,231	1,275	44						
Community correctional center	1,090	1,154	64						
Temporary leave—felons	45	35	-7						
Short term return unit	69	65	-4						
Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit	27	15	-12						
Suspended cases	11	5	-6						
Non-suspended cases	16	10	-6						
Youth Authority	--	1	1						
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code									
Section 3000 et seq.—	3	6	3						
Work furlough	673	663	90						
Reception-Guidance Center	645	620	75						
Felons and other	--	1	1						
Short term return unit	--	6	6						
Felon addict program	7	12	5						
Youth Authority	--								
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code									
Section 3000 et seq.—	21	21	-3						
Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit (suspended cases)	--	3	3						
Medical Facility									
Institution	2,141	2,171	30						
Felons and other	1,397	1,422	25						
Youth Authority	1,329	1,360	31						
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code	52	44	-8						
Section 3000 et seq.—									
Reception-Guidance Center	16	18	2						
Felons and other	744	749	5						
Short term return unit	219	689	-30						
Narcotic Treatment-Control Unit	1	2	-3						
Suspended cases	3	--	-1						
Non-suspended cases	2	--	-2						
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code									
Section 3000 et seq.—	21	58	37						
Men's Colony									
East	3,782	3,719	-63						
Felons	2,350	2,366	6						
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code	2,285	2,284	-1						
Section 3000 et seq.—									
West	65	72	7						
Felons	1,364	1,306	-48						
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code	1,352	1,305	-47						
Section 3000 et seq.—									
Camp total—State forestry camp	2	1	-1						
Rehabilitation Center	78	57	-21						
Felons (work crew)	2,002	1,887	-105						
Youth Authority	68	60	-8						
Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W&I Code	43	37	-6						
Temporary leave—civil narcotic addicts									
State Prison at Folsom	2,571	2,322	-249						
Felons and other	2,568	2,308	-260						
Short term return unit	3	13	10						
Temporary leave—felons	--	1	1						

* South Facility closed October 26, 1967 and reopened on July 22, 1968.

APPENDIX I
POPULATION BY INSTITUTION
December 31, 1968 and 1969

Type of movement	Male									
	Total	Prisoner population	Youth Authority	Adults	Nonadult offenders	Felons	Nonfelons	Parolees	Reconvicts	Total received from court
Population, January 1	27,396	23,504	61	101	36	71	980	2,517	324	2,050
New commitments from court	19,968	10,477	9,866	201	294	117	371	2,917	4,123	1,123
Parolees recommitted	4,117	2,408	4,496	—	—	—	103	276	—	1,709
With new commitment	983	676	1,830	199	199	1,154	263	199	—	1,287
Deceasees recommitted	3,219	1,732	1,732	—	—	—	276	103	—	222
Retained from court	3,293	2,761	2,753	2	5	1	69	402	61	1,069
Released from State hospital	2,893	2,761	2,753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Youth Authority	11	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Retained from State hospital	2,871	2,871	2,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All others	2,561	538	513	—	—	—	12	371	7	27
Deceased	2,030	1,888	1,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total released	20,870	11,631	11,074	199	281	77	372	3,804	12	1,888
Prerelease	1,828	360	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To court	3,604	339	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To State hospitals	3,604	339	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Youth Authority	3,099	164	2,911	327	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Probate from NTCU*	3,099	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All others	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population, December 31	26,494	22,350	22,097	63	114	76	70	752	2,836	486
Population change	—82	—1,164	—1,164	—1	—1	—1	—1	—228	319	162

INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT OF MALES
BY TYPE OF SUBPOPULATION
APPENDIX II-A

1969

1969

BY TYPE OF SUBPOPULATION

APPENDIX II-A

• Nonresident Treatment-Controlling units under W & I Code Section 3000 et seq.	Includes persons discharged by court order; transferred between institutions and Nonresident Treatment-Controlling Unit, short term parole unit and long adult program; and released for preparative job interview.
To court	3,604
To State hospitals	3,604
To Youth Authority	3,099
To Probate from NTCU*	3,099
All others	372
Population, December 31	26,494
Population change	-82

APPENDIX II-B
INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT OF WOMEN
BY TYPE OF SUBPOPULATION
1969

APPENDIX III
COUNTY AND AREA OF COMMITMENT
FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

Type of movement	Total	Felons	Youth Authority wards	Narcotic addicts civilly committed*	Other women†	Women	1968	1969
Population, January 1	1,086	680	13	339	34		4,496	258
Total received	1,486	608	25	560	263		2,833	159
New commitments from court	522	258	--	264	--			
Parolees returned	487	258	--	234	--			
With new commitment	59	39	--	20	--			
Without new commitment	428	214	--	214	--			
Escapes returned	14	6	--	8	--			
Returned from court	143	85	5	47	6			
Returned from State hospitals	4	2	--	2	--			
From Youth Authority	18	--	18	--	--			
All other‡	298	4	2	5	287			
Total released	1,511	622	25	603	261			
Discharged at expiration of sentence	16	10	--	6	--			
First release (never paroled)	16	10	--	6	--			
Re-release	956	485	--	471	--			
Paroled	487	245	--	242	--			
First parole	489	240	--	229	--			
Repatriated	2	2	--	--	--			
Died	37	6	2	29	--			
Executed	165	93	5	61	6			
To court	14	13	16	1	--			
To State hospitals	16	15	16	15	255			
To Youth Authority	205	13	2	35	--			
All other‡	1,041	666	13	296	66			
Population, December 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population change	—25	—14	—	—43	32			

* Narcotic addicts civilly committed under W & I Code 3000 et seq.

† Includes reconvictant tubercular felons from other states, county diagnosed cases, Mental Hygiene cases, Federal prisoners, and statekeepers.

‡ Includes persons discharged by court order and persons released for preprobate job interview.

County and area of commitment		1968	1969
		Men	Women
Southern California	Total	4,867	282
Los Angeles County		1,824	110
9 other counties		1,088	66
Imperial		85	3
Kern		108	37
Orange		108	107
Riverside		172	10
San Bernardino		135	240
San Diego		187	7
San Luis Obispo		352	32
Santa Barbara		12	13
Ventura		43	1
San Francisco Bay Area		44	32
Alameda County		181	15
San Francisco County		165	15
7 other counties		347	19
Contra Costa		73	17
Marin		14	6
Napa		19	19
Ban Mato		69	7
Santa Clara		109	5
Solano		26	1
Sonoma		37	15
Balance of State		1,062	55
10 Sacramento Valley counties		419	23
Butte		47	2
Colusa		2	22
Glenn		4	3
Placer		15	10
Sacramento		278	20
Shasta		28	30
Butte		8	1
Tehama		7	7
Yolo		18	10
Madera		14	2
Yuba		12	15
7 San Joaquin Valley counties		405	21
Fresno		166	6
Kings		20	1
Madera		14	2
Merced		25	28
San Joaquin		93	4
Stanislaus		99	8
Tulare		58	2

APPENDIX III—Continued
COUNTY AND AREA OF COMMITMENT
FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT
1968 and 1969

County and area of commitment	1968		1969	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
22 other counties.....	178	11	187	11
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--
Anador.....	1	1	3	1
Calaveras.....	3	--	2	2
Del Norte.....	8	--	3	--
El Dorado.....	3	--	4	--
Humboldt.....	19	3	12	1
Inyo.....	2	--	8	--
Lake.....	6	--	--	1
Lassen.....	8	1	1	--
Mariposa.....	1	--	5	--
Mendocino.....	16	--	18	--
Modoc.....	6	--	3	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	1
Monterey.....	48	3	41	2
Nevada.....	12	--	6	--
Plumas.....	1	--	1	--
San Benito.....	2	--	3	--
Santa Cruz.....	27	3	50	3
Sierra.....	1	--	1	--
Siskiyou.....	10	--	17	--
Trinity.....	--	--	3	--
Tuolumne.....	4	--	6	--